

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND

China Oberland Trade Report.

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BIRTH.

On the 6th inst. at "Dartmoor," Conduit Road, the wife of Dr. G. MONTAGU HARSTON, of a daughter. [1537]

MARRIAGES.

On 26th October, 1908, at St. John's Cathedral Hongkong, HENRY COOPER PATRICK, M.B., C.M., second son of Dr. WILLIAM PATRICK of Glasgow, Scotland, to IDA ANNIE GARVIN, eldest daughter of THOMAS GARVIN, Inspector-General of the Police Force, State of New South Wales, Australia. On October, 31st at St. John's Cathedral, GEORGE HERBERT WAKEMAN, Land Officer, Hongkong, to WINIFRED ANNA KINSEY-MORGAN. At the Peak Church, Hongkong, on Thursday, the 29th October 1908, MARY STUART to JOSEPH HORSFORD KEMP. [1510]

DEATH.

At Manila, on 30th October at 10 a.m., Mr. GEORGE E. WOLF. [1512]

Hongkong Weekly Press.

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The French Mail of the 9th ultimo arrived per s.s. "Armand Behic" to-day.

FAR EASTERN NEWS.

Experiments are now being made at Shanghai with Captain Price's airship.

Mr. Bussard, the new Judge of the British Court for Siam, has arrived in Bangkok.

The cockpits of Manila have been closed as a precaution against the spread of cholera.

Mr. H. S. Moss, manager of Messrs. Dodwell and Co's Foochow branch, has gone home on leave, and expects to return in the Spring.

A Tonkin contemporary says that of no man can it be better said than of the new Governor-General of Indo-China that he is the right man in the right place.

According to a London tea firm's report, the imports of China tea this year into England show an increase of 117 per cent. over 1907, and 350 per cent. over 1906.

Mr. A. Bookless, ex-Detective-Sergeant of the Shanghai Municipal Police, has been appointed Controller of Police at Ningpo, in succession to the late Major Watson.

Taotai Y. C. Wong who has been appointed a director of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co., was formerly for many years Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's Agent at Ichang.

The Viceroy of Manchuria has asked the Central Government for permission to contract another foreign loan of £10,000,000, to be used in developing the agricultural and mineral resources of the Viceroyalty.

Special rewards have recently been offered in Singapore by the police for the discovery of counterfeiters, owing to the quantity of spurious coins in circulation. A Chinaman was discovered making coins last week and a large quantity of coins and the complete coining outfit were seized. When before the Magistrate the accused said the coins were only intended for buttons!

On the occasion of the Imperial luncheon given in honour of Admiral Sperry, the Emperor of Japan was pleased to present the Admiral with a large silver vase bearing the Imperial crest. The Admiral tendered his sincere thanks to His Majesty for the handsome gift, which, he said, would be preserved by his family as a memento of a most interesting occasion.

Mr. Charles Parry, agent in Saigon of the China Mutual Life Insurance Company has committed suicide by shooting himself. Deceased was the son of an English Bishop. He was well-known in Shanghai. At the funeral, which was largely attended, Mr. O'Connor, the British Consul, spoke in feeling terms of Mr. Parry's high character and estimable social qualities. Mr. Parry was thirty-five years of age.

There was an exciting scene in Singapore harbour, last week, when a throng of contract coolies jumped overboard from a local coasting steamer just as she was weighing anchor. The unwilling passengers piled into boats, and no lives were lost, though one sampan was overturned. It is alleged that they were not given an advance which was promised them, hence their unwillingness to depart. The labour contractors eventually arranged matters amicably and the men were taken aboard again, the steamer's departure being delayed about two hours.

Mr. E. T. Bethell has instituted proceedings for libel against the "N. C. Daily News and Herald, Ltd." When the case came on at the Supreme Court, Shanghai, on the 26th inst., pleadings were ordered to be filed and the plaintiff was directed to deposit \$500 as security for costs.

Notices printed in four languages are being posted in places of public resort in Singapore, calling attention to the new anti-spitting Ordinance, which lays down rigid restrictions regarding the practice of this disgusting habit in public buildings, on side-walks and five-foot ways. The Chief Sanitary Inspector has taken these notices around to the schools, as a warning to pupils to refrain from this practice, which is now recognised as a common means of spreading disease. Is not this an example which might with advantage be followed in Hongkong?

The International Commission on opium will begin work at Shanghai early in January next. Countries represented will be Great Britain, United States, France, Germany, Holland, Portugal, India, China and Japan. The following delegates have been already nominated:—Great Britain, Sir Alexander Hoare, Acting Commercial Attaché, British Legation, Peking; United States, Dr. Charles Penny, Hon. Mr. T. Burke, and Dr. Hamilton Bright; India, Mr. Brunyate, Finance Department, China; Mr. Live (Chief Commissioner), Ching Wen Yao of the Shanghai-Nankin Railway, Dr. Kuan Ching Hsien. The deliberations of the Commission are likely to extend to over several months.

Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co. of Shanghai, remark in their latest trade report: "The state of the currency of the country is rapidly going from bad to worse, and until there are great reforms in that respect it is quite impossible to expect any resuscitation in trade. In Hankow, for instance, 1,000 copper cash (or 100 of the 10 cash tokens) are only exchangeable for five mace three candarins, and the paper notes that are still being issued indiscriminately by sundry native banks promise to further complicate the situation, and that in a very disagreeable manner. There can be no doubt that this is at the bottom of the present situation, and although some, who must be possessed of extraordinary foresight, profess to see an undercurrent of improvement in trade in the not very distant future, it cannot eventuate unless some drastic reforms are introduced in this direction."

Dr. Thomas Cochrane, Dean of the Missionary Medical College of Peking, in the course of an interview published in one of the Home religious journals, speaks of the work of the college in the following terms:—"We have a hospital for clinical training attached to the college, in which we receive on an average 40,000 visits a year from patients. The Chinese set increasing value on the work. We have 70 young gentlemen going through a course of five years at the Medical College. They are magnificent students, as intellectual as we are ourselves. One soon learns to form a very high opinion of the mental ability of the Chinese. Indeed, they are a nation of students. Every one seeks to become a scholar. The nation encourages education in every form. It is compulsory. China has made more rapid strides during the last few years than any other country, exceeding even the progress of Japan."

THE KAISER'S INDISCRETION.

(Daily Press, 31st October.)

It is a most unusual thing for monarchs to lay bare their minds to the world by means of an "interview" intended for publication in the newspaper press. But inasmuch as the London *Daily Telegraph* announces that the interview with His Majesty the KAISER which it publishes was communicated to it on "unimpeachable authority," we may take it that His Majesty has deemed this to be the most effectual way of combatting the suspicions in England, engendered by Germany's programme of naval expansion. Had the EMPEROR confined his observations entirely to that question it is very probable that His Majesty's explanations would have promptly had the influence and effect desired, but the remarkable utterances which practically ascribe England's success in the war against the Boers to the assistance given by His Majesty in response to a grief-stricken letter from QUEEN VICTORIA are of so startling and sensational a character that they will probably obscure for a time the main purpose of the interview. His refusal to receive the Boer delegates, he said, caused the collapse of the effort of the Boers to secure European intervention in the war; and he declined the invitation of France and Russia to join in humiliating England by intervening when the war was at its height. Furnished as these statements obviously are, in this connection, as proofs of His MAJESTY's strong friendship for England, they cannot but stir the recollection of certain historical declarations by the German Chancellor which are placed by these revelations in quite a new light. "For us," said Count von BUELOW, the Chancellor, "intervention was precluded by the general international situation, as well as by our special German interests." These interests were not defined, and we are left to surmise whether the special German interests alluded to were the interests attaching to friendship with England. But the KAISER's further comments on the Boer war will excite the greatest interest. During the black week of 1899, the KAISER said, "he replied sympathetically to a grief-stricken letter from QUEEN VICTORIA and ordered one of his officers to furnish an exact account of the numbers and positions of the opposing forces. He further caused a plan of campaign to be worked out, which was submitted to the General Staff, and afterwards forwarded to England, it being remarked as a curious coincidence that the plan adopted by Lord ROBERTS was much on the same lines." While it must be confessed that this is very substantial proof of friendship to England, the suggestion that it was to German Military intelligence and strategy that the British army owed its successful termination of the war will leave a sting that robs the unceasing friendship story of something of its sweetness. In the circumstances which prevailed when Lord ROBERTS went out to South Africa it is not remarkable that his plan should have borne a resemblance to the one which the KAISER states that he forwarded to England. It was obvious to most military men at the time that Lord ROBERTS could have followed no other with the same assurance of success and though it may have been a "curious coincidence" that the operations conducted by Lord ROBERTS followed very closely the plan drawn up by the KAISER, it does not necessarily follow that the British military authorities adopted that plan in preference to any plan of their own, or even that Lord ROBERTS' plan was inspired

by that of the German Emperor. Apart from the question as to whether it was actually the KAISER's plan that was followed, this confession of His MAJESTY that while Germany was publicly committed to an attitude of strict neutrality, he was privately communicating to England information from his officers of the disposition of the Boer forces, and actually suggesting a plan of campaign, must come as a startling bit of information to the chancelleries of Europe. It does seem extraordinary that the Kaiser should have given himself away to the world in this manner, and this feature of the interview will not, we imagine, be soon forgotten. His Majesty's defence of his naval policy is but little less startling than the other features of the statement. We take the meaning of this defence to be that the growing naval strength of the Asiatic Powers threatens danger to European commerce. No one, His MAJESTY remarked, could foresee the possibilities of the Far East in days not so far distant as some would have us believe. It would have been extremely interesting to have His MAJESTY's views on this subject in greater detail. As it is we can only surmise that the KAISER is looking forward to the time when China will have provided herself with a powerful navy which, united to that of Japan, might be in a position to dictate to Europe. If that represents the outlook in His MAJESTY's mind, we fear he will not be able to persuade the world that there is any early prospect of China possessing a navy which will constitute a menace to European interests in the Pacific. That China will one day possess such a navy there can be no doubt whatever. The ambition exists, but before it can be achieved administrative and financial reforms of a sweeping character are necessary. How soon these may come no man can tell. In this part of the world the future is certainly pregnant with great possibilities and to count those possibilities and prepare to meet them is the highest form of statesmanship. Now that the British nation is told from the mouth of the KAISER himself what ideas have inspired Germany's naval expansion scheme and that His MAJESTY anticipates that the fleets of England and Germany will be speaking together in the great debates of the future, the misrepresentation and suspicion which His MAJESTY has so deeply resented as a personal insult will doubtless be checked, though the public opinion of England is not by any means prepared to accept the KAISER's view of the "yellow peril." We are inclined to think that on the whole His MAJESTY's indiscreet explanations will prove more embarrassing to Germany than conciliatory to England.

GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITY FOR BUILDINGS.

(Daily Press, 2nd November)

Few cases have recently come before the Supreme Court which have excited more general interest and discussion than the case tried last week in which a Chinese who supervised the erection of some dwelling houses at Shauiwan five years ago was arraigned on a charge of manslaughter because these buildings partially collapsed in the typhoon of last July and caused the death of seventeen persons. What is chiefly remarkable about the case is the declaration of the CHIEF JUSTICE in his charge to the Jury of the legal responsibility of the Government. His LORDSHIP laid it down that if the Government chose to make Ordinances providing duties for its Departments, and did not supply any Department

with proper officers to carry out those duties then there was negligence on the part of the Government, and certain officials would be consequently liable, and it would be perfectly possible to bring home a verdict of manslaughter against any of them for neglecting to perform their duties. It may be recalled that at a recent Coroner's inquest, when the Jury added a rider to their verdict, censuring one of the officers of the Government, the Coroner refused to record it on the ground that the officer was away from the Colony, on leave, and had not been able to give evidence in his own defence. We do not know whether the Government recognises the serious responsibility which the CHIEF JUSTICE says the Building Ordinance compels it to accept. What little the ATTORNEY-GENERAL had to say upon the point in the course of the case tried last week leaves us in some doubt as to whether the Government do fully accept the responsibility which the CHIEF JUSTICE says is theirs. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL merely submitted that, whatever may have been the deficiency or culpability of the officials of the Public Works Department, it did not exempt the defendant then in the dock. It was not said by the CHIEF JUSTICE that it did. His LORDSHIP's point was that both were liable. Now, among what the CHIEF JUSTICE described as the "popular fancies" (or was it "fallacies" the JUDGE said?) current with regard to this matter of building inspection by the Government is one which regards the Government as no more responsible for the workmanship in a building than, say, is the public auditor for the accuracy of the books of a company whose annual balance sheet and statement of accounts he is called upon to audit. Just as the auditor certifies merely that the "statement of accounts is in accordance with the books" so the Government certifies that a building has been constructed in accordance with the plan which it had approved before the building operations commenced. The Government insists, for instance, on provisions with regard to light and air, height of buildings and other things, all of which may be shown upon the plans, and must be shown upon the plans before they are approved by the Building Authority, and we have heard it argued that a certificate by the Building Authority may be taken to mean simply that a building had been erected in accordance with the plans submitted by the builders or the architect and officially approved. If the dictum of the CHIEF JUSTICE is sound, that because the Government has enacted an ordinance which imposes on its officers the duty of seeing that building work is properly done, therefore it is liable jointly with the builders for results due to negligence in building, it may be argued that it follows that the Government must be held jointly liable with the actual perpetrators of almost any crime or offence against the statutes of the Colony. There is a law, for instance, against theft, and the Government maintains a large police force to see, as far as possible, that every person strictly observes the law, but robberies are committed every day. We have never heard it suggested, however, that the Captain-Superintendent of Police is liable as well as the actual thief to be imprisoned for the crime. We do not presume to say the JUDGE's dictum is wrong. It strikes us only as novel, and it must, we fancy, have come to the Government as a revelation. If the responsibility of the Public Works Department is such as the JUDGE says it is, it is clearly necessary for the Government

to employ a very much larger staff of building inspectors than they now have. It would amount to relieving all the architects of the work of supervision which they now undertake, for if the Government is liable for the proper construction of the building, what need is there on the part of the person building to pay architects for supervision work which it is, according to the CHIEF JUSTICE, the Government's duty to perform? In the case which elicited the JUDGE's comments no authorised architect was employed in supervising the construction of the building. Whether the JUDGE's view of the responsibility of the Government would be modified in cases where architects authorised by Government to practice in the Colony are employed remains to be seen. The point raised is a very important one. His LORDSHIP's remarks were not directed against the present Government, but against the Government in the abstract which existed at the time the houses in question were built, but we scarcely think that with three building inspectors instead of one the present Government can feel confident that no building erected during its time will come down in a typhoon. About twelve months ago evidence was afforded in the Police Courts that the Public Works Department was far from satisfied with the quality of mortar in common use in the Colony, and it is impossible that with only three building inspectors the Public Works Department can feel confident that every bit of mortar used in the buildings of the Colony even to-day is up to the proper standard. If in the case of the collapse of a house in a typhoon, resulting in the death of anybody, the Government official charged with the duty of inspecting the building becomes liable to be placed in the dock on a charge of manslaughter, it is obviously necessary that the Government should immediately take this view of their responsibility into consideration. At present, as we understand it, the building inspectors are regarded in the light of policemen, who are as much exempt from punishment for failing to detect the hidden defects of a building as is the constable who does not prevent a burglary or a crime of any other description in a public thoroughfare. But after what the CHIEF JUSTICE has said on the subject it seems that we must count this among the erroneous "popular fancies" which are current with regard to the duties of the Government. We at any rate are not competent to say that the JUDGE's view is unsound.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

(Daily Press, 3rd November.)

When King VORTIGERN deserted by the Roman legions found himself unable to control his troublesome subjects he called in, as many a well-meaning statesman has done at other times, the mythical Twins to reduce his State to some sort of order. HENGIST and HORSA, for so we were in our school days taught to call them, made short work of the task, but when King VORTIGERN tendered them their wages, and suggested the time had come to go home to their diggings, the brothers informed him that they were very comfortable, and were quite content to stay without requiring any further repairs, thank you. In 1878 the Congress of all the European Powers meeting at Berlin, in despair at Turkey's administration of the two Adriatic provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, gave a mandate to Austro-Hungary to go into occupation, and see what could be done about putting the tumble-down tenement in decent order,

but omitted to insert in the lease a clause of surrender. Austro-Hungary did what repairs were necessary under the lease; and did them well, it is acknowledged on all sides. The Dual Monarchy has not had a very fat thing out of the job; by dint of good management it has just succeeded in making both ends meet, but it has had itself to pay the Police rates, so, as Turkey has been showing some symptoms herself of putting in order the part of the estate in her own occupation, the Twins in this case likewise have suggested that they were very comfortable and did not want to trouble Turkey further, "Thank-you." The morality of the affair may, it is allowed, seem different whether the case be viewed from the landlord's or the occupier's point of view, but who is to decide which is the correct point of view? That, for long or for short, is what is agitating Europe at the moment.

Certain statesmen, of whom Sir EDWARD GREY is the spokesman, hold with perfect reason that the Twins having been put in possession under "Mandate" from the Congress to do certain things, must await a further mandate before making any fundamental change in the conditions of tenancy. The intrinsic justice of this contention is unimpeachable, and neither the Twins, nor their backer traverse it; but... What the doubt is is not very intelligible, for the sentence has never been concluded; but very likely it was intended to add, "we are the man in possession," and that in conveyancing covers a multitude of defects in title. So far so good, the question of abstract justice would probably puzzle the Supreme Court at Washington to decide with satisfaction to all concerned. But this is by no means all. Somehow or other it has become a tradition in Dame EUROPE's badly managed school, that if JACKY BALL gets hold of a big lump of sweets, HARRY GOODMAN is entitled, by way of "compensation" he calls it, to demand an extra supply of marbles; that cake and marbles are by no means commensurate is a matter not needing discussion. Bulgaria, has not been actually independent, but she has throughout acted as if she were. So the difference would require the skill of a HUDIBRAS, "Who could distinguish, and divide—A hair 'twixt south and south-west side" to arrive at. Nevertheless, Serbia and Montenegro, are fully convinced that they are entitled to "compensation" in respect of it. To most sensible men who were really desirous of putting an end to these peevish and child-like squabbles, it would occur that the thing required was a little sensible talking to, and a simple explanation of how little was really involved. A few sensible and well-timed words reduce the supposed points of difference to an insignificant factor, which with goodwill could easily be adjusted by a jury of reasonably wise men selected at random from the Powers. Such a solution would, of course, suggest a "Court" or a "Congress," call it either indifferently; but a court, which would arrange affairs, has no charms for those who habitually live by fanning disorders, so the council for the defence expresses his agreement with the idea of a Court, provided that no cognisance is to be taken of Bosnia, nor of Serbia's and Montenegro's claims for "Compensation"! In other words the Counsel for the prisoner charged with forgery addresses the Court in some such words as:—"My Lord, my client is willing to be tried by this Court, if every allusion to handwriting be excluded." It is evident that a Congress under such conditions would be an actual farce, these being the very issues which need to be adjusted.

After all, it makes very little difference to Turkey whether Austro-Hungary hold Bosnia and Herzegovina under a fee farm grant, or on a lease of lives renewable; in neither case is her chance of resumption of any pecuniary value whatever, and this is the only possible interest that she can have in them: the difference of dignity, too, is in a practical view of no consideration whatever, yet this is the only question that a Congress would have to decide. The whole of the Balkan affair, except in so far as it affords a convenient source of perpetual snarling to ill-disposed politicians, is so far as Europe and Turkey are concerned not worth a week's bickering. The day has passed when Turkey in Europe was a matter of political consideration; the old battle ground has practically ceased to exist, and except for a few miles of disputed boundary here and there the peninsula has settled down into a heptarchy. One of these days there will, of course, inevitably arise the struggle between the different States for supremacy, and the issue will become an important one. It is not, however, a case for undue hurry. The struggle will come soon enough, but at the moment there are no premonitory growings of the coming tempest, and it would be the height of folly to seek to fan them into existence. Rather let us learn to enjoy the present so long as we have opportunity. Sufficient unto the day, said a wise man, is the evil thereof.

THE BOYCOTT RIOTS.

(Daily Press, November 4th.)

It should not be a difficult matter for the Police authorities to get hold of the men who are primarily responsible for the riotous proceedings in the western and central parts of the City on Sunday and Monday. We do not mean merely the persons who actually led the bands of ignorant coolies in the raids upon the offending shops; the police fortunately managed to arrest many of these and it may be hoped that the magistrates have dealt with them in a way which will deter any from engaging in similar enterprises in the Colony in future. The real instigators of the movement, however, are not necessarily to be found among the men who actually led the mobs. These raids were evidently pre-arranged, and the project had been carefully considered in all its bearings. There must have been some organisation in Hong-kong working on the plan of campaign in co-operation with a similar organisation in Canton if it be true, as is currently reported, that a large number of men were sent down from Canton last week to engage in the raids. If there is any foundation for this rumour, it may be taken for granted that these bands of ruffians must have been hired with promise of payment for their work by some person or organised body of persons, and, in that event, it should not be impossible to trace the actual instigators of this outbreak of lawlessness. Obviously it was not an unpremeditated outburst: The whole plan of campaign must have been most carefully considered and pre-arranged in all its details. Only Chinese shops or godowns stocked with Japanese goods were the objects of attack. No Japanese shop was actually threatened, though, while the outbreak was at its height, the police deemed it prudent to specially guard them. And wisely so, for the ignorant coolie under the spell, or may be in the pay of the ultra-patriotic agitators, could not be expected to have a nicely discriminating mind.

That a large number of Chinese in Hong-kong are in entire sympathy with the boy-

cott movement is a well-known fact. When the boycott was decreed by the guilds scores of shops in Chidatow which had hitherto carried stocks of Japanese goods managed in some way to rid themselves of them and have ever since ceased to stock them. Though we have noticed in the Japan papers from time to time paragraphs reporting that the boycott movement is dying out in South China, we have failed to discover the evidence in Hongkong or Canton justifying the statement. In both places there have been firms and shopkeepers to whom the sacrifice on the altar of patriotism demanded of them by the guilds spelled insolvency, and one can quite understand that when such men have felt that they could not carry on their trade in open defiance of the guilds they have endeavoured to carry it on surreptitiously. In Canton that is a difficult matter. When such cases have been discovered the guilds have imposed upon the offending members very heavy fines which, however, it is apparently worth their while to pay rather than accept the alternative of ostracism by the guild. Yet we judge from the reports sent by our Canton correspondent from time to time that there must still be plenty of evidence in Canton that the boycott is not so strictly observed as the guilds could wish, and one might have looked for lawlessness there rather than in Hongkong. But the instigators chose unsuspecting Hongkong as a place to light the beacon which would show to the world that the boycott of Japanese products in South China is still rigorously enforced. To have carried out such an enterprise in Canton would have afforded Japan the excuse she needs for strengthening the diplomatic action she has already taken at Peking in the matter of the boycott. But in designing that this "flare up" should take place in Hongkong, and that the people should confine their attention exclusively to the offending Chinese shops, it is evident that the instigators had been at pains to avoid giving Japan any opportunity for stronger diplomatic action. We sincerely trust that the police may succeed in tracing the actual instigators of this lawlessness and put them in the way of getting the punishment they richly deserve.

THE NEW AMERICAN PRESIDENT.

(Daily Press, November 5th.)

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT's successor at the White House is Mr. TAFT. The result of the elections must be a source of very great gratification to the retiring President firstly because the return of Mr. TAFT by even larger majorities than were obtained by Mr. ROOSEVELT himself expresses in the most emphatic manner the nation's approval of the policies initiated by him; and secondly, because the return of Mr. TAFT ensures the continuance of those policies and their extension. In his campaign addresses Mr. TAFT has announced emphatically his intention, if elected, to devote all his energies "to prevail upon Congress to pass laws to clinch the ROOSEVELT policies." Mr. BRYAN has failed in his third attempt and must now recognise that his political theories can never secure for him the position he seeks. He has weakened rather than strengthened the Democratic party in the States, and sturdy old-time Democrats have not hesitated to stamp Mr. BRYAN, without disparagement of his intellectual powers, as the greatest demagogue of the age. We can safely say of Mr. TAFT's election that it will give

general satisfaction in the Far East, for the foreign policy of President ROOSEVELT, so far as it affects this part of the world, has admittedly been guided largely by the advice of Mr. TAFT. In the Philippines, among the American community, and, we believe, among the leading Filipinos there will be great rejoicing because the return of Mr. TAFT gives confidence that the needs of the islands will receive the most sympathetic consideration at his hands, for as the first Civil Governor of the islands, Mr. TAFT naturally takes a paternal interest in the development of the plans he initiated there. We feel confident that Mr. TAFT will in all respects prove a worthy successor of President ROOSEVELT, and both probably will go down in history as a fearless, honest and far-seeing administrators.

THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

(Daily Press, November 5th.)

The Edict published last week appointing Grand Councillor CHANG CHIH TUNG Director-General of the Canton-Hankow railway and vesting in him supreme control is probably a prelude to further interesting developments. It is probably, as our Canton correspondent has remarked, the first step towards the redemption of the line by the Chinese Government. When a year ago Sir CHENTUNG LIANG CHANG, K.C.M.G., took charge as Director-General of the Kwantung portion of the railway it was hoped that under his wise and experienced control the dissensions among the shareholders would disappear and that all concerned would unite together to complete their share of this great inter-provincial railway. Such, unhappily, has not proved the case, but regardless of all attacks made upon his administration Sir CHENTUNG LIANG CHANG has made steady progress with the work. It is one of the notable facts of public life in China that no man gets credit for honest administration. When a few months ago the second instalment of the share capital fell due only a small fraction of the amount was forthcoming, and the failure or refusal to pay was ascribed to the dissatisfaction of the shareholders with the administration, it being alleged that there had been a recklessness of expenditure which would make this one of the most expensive railway undertakings in the world instead of, as it ought to be, one of the cheapest. Sir CHENTUNG LIANG CHANG's reply to the criticisms threw a totally different light upon the figures and showed that his critics had but a very superficial knowledge of the Company's affairs. Nevertheless, not one tenth part of the second instalment of the share capital has yet been paid up. Two months ago His Excellency CHANG CHIH TUNG was sending down telegrams from Peking threatening that if the second instalment on the shares were not promptly paid the Government would consider the advisability of taking the line out of the Company's hands. We believe our statement is correct that not one-tenth of the amount due on the second instalment has been paid, though the money is more than three months overdue. The intimation given by H. E. CHANG CHIH TUNG that in the event of the Government taking the work out of the Company's hands foreign loans would be raised to complete the line might have been expected to influence the dilatory or recalcitrant shareholders more effectually than any other argument, for it was with the express intention of avoiding the employment of foreign capital for the con-

struction of the line that the Company was formed. Government interference was objected to three years ago with equal vehemence. But the times have changed and evidently the people of Kwantung have changed with them, for the defaulting shareholders have manifested no concern over the possibility of the employment of foreign capital. They are still deaf to appeals for payment of the second instalment and the alternative pointed out by the Peking authorities has apparently evoked no protest. For some reason or other a change seems to have come over the spirit of the people's dream during the last few years and the prospect of the great trunk line being constructed with the assistance of foreign capital seems now to be regarded with complaisance. It is plain that the Government does not intend to suffer this work to be delayed. Time will doubtless be allowed to see whether the Edict giving to CHANG CHIH TUNG absolute control of the affairs of the railway will have the effect of encouraging the shareholders to pay the calls due on their shares. His Excellency has been given full power in the matter of raising funds for the railway, and we assume from this that if the necessary funds are not forthcoming from the shareholders who have promised to provide them, it will be within the competence of the Director-General to procure them from other sources. It has been estimated by a competent authority that the average cost of the permanent line, including rolling stock, of the 720 miles between Canton and Hankow will be about \$75,000 per mile, and at present it does not seem that one-fifth of that is likely to be provided by the people of China who talked three years ago of furnishing the whole of the capital. Doubtless the new Director-General will soon want to know definitely what possibility there is of obtaining the funds immediately required, and, so far as one can see, now, the redemption of the line by the Government is a by no means unlikely event of the near future.

THE MILITARY CONTRIBUTION QUESTION.

(Daily Press, 6th November.)

SIR JOHN ANDERSON, Governor of the Straits Settlements, is evidently in full agreement with His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong regarding the injustice of the present incidence of the Military contribution. "I cannot help thinking," Sir JOHN ANDERSON has said in a dispatch to the Secretary of State, "that the system of fixing the military contribution according to the gross revenue is one which is not in the interests either of His Majesty's Government or of the Colony." Sir FREDERICK LUGARD, when referring to the military contribution in his Budget speech recently, very aptly said that the incidence of this contribution does not fall, as Mr. CHAMBERLAIN desired it should, so that in times of increased prosperity the Colony should be able to devote a larger sum to its defence, and in times of financial difficulty it should contribute less.

In his dispatch to the Secretary of State the Governor of the Straits Settlements pointed out that the heavy debt incurred by the Colony in connection with the acquisition of the Docks and Wharves and the Harbour Works in course of construction, coupled with the serious falling off in the opium revenue, had given rise to considerable apprehension as to the financial position of the Colony. The onerous tax upon which the loan had to be raised under

it doubtful whether it will be possible for the Dock Board to find the full amount of the interest payable on the cost of expropriation, and also in the cost of the new works which are urgently required to bring the facilities of the port up to date, and prevent the Colony losing its position as a port of call and also a commercial collecting and distributing centre. When the new large Graving Dock is completed the Board will have to meet interest charges on a debt which will amount approximately to five millions sterling. To provide interest at four per cent. on a capital of five millions sterling requires an annual sum of, say, \$1,700,000, and, unless during the next five years there is a considerable expansion of the revenues of the Board, it will not be possible for it to pay its way, and the Colonial revenues will probably have to bear a charge of some \$200,000 a year to cover the deficit. No expansion of revenue, the Governor says, can be looked for from increased charges at the Wharves and Docks, as these have already reached a point beyond which an increase would certainly mean a loss. His Excellency proceeded to refer in his dispatch to the urgency of certain large public works at Singapore and Penang. Then, after alluding to the fact that in the Estimates for this year the Government have to face a deficit of \$635,381, His Excellency goes on to say that, taking a dispassionate view of all the circumstances, it is impossible to regard without apprehension the financial future of the Colony. "The ports must remain as they are present free ports, that freedom being an essential condition of their continued existence, and, with the proposed Stamp Bill now before the Legislature, and upon the passing of which the estimate of revenue for next year is based, direct taxation will be pushed as far as it is likely to be remunerative." While the Governor entertains no doubt of the ultimate financial stability of the Colony, he foresees that for the next ten years or so the ordinary services must be severely pinched, if not to some extent suspended and there will be no margin for works urgently required in the public interest if the Military contribution is to continue to be based, as at present, on gross revenue. Sir JOHN ANDERSON, in a convincing despatch, asks His Majesty's Government to free from taxation for Military contribution at least all capital expenditures for special services required to maintain and promote the progress of the Colony. In freeing the special taxation for Loan Works, and in claiming contribution only on the net return, of reproductive works, this principle, Sir JOHN ANDERSON points out, has already been conceded, and the Colony now asks that it may be extended to works of even more vital importance to the welfare of the Settlements, though they do not yield a direct return, and that His Majesty's Government may be pleased to allow a rebate on the Military contribution equal to 25 per cent of the Colony's special services Budget.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, however, says that His Majesty's Government cannot agree to the suggestion that revenue raised for the purpose of paying interest on loans for certain purposes should be exempted from assessment to Military contribution; if in isolated cases exemption has been agreed to, His Majesty's Government, the Secretary of State says, have never been able to assent to any general departure from the principles, which have, with the full agreement of the Colony, regulated the Military contribution, and His Majesty's Government is of opinion that the arguments advanced by the Governor of the

Straits Settlements strike at the root of the principle on which all Military contributions paid by the Eastern colonies are at present assessed, and these arguments cannot be admitted without giving up the whole system of assessment both in the Straits Settlements and elsewhere.

The despatch further states that the principle underlying the institution of the Colonial Military contribution is that the Colony should pay the whole cost of its land defence though, as a matter of fact, it does not appear to have been doing so. In this respect the Straits do not stand on the same footing as Hongkong, for it was never intended that Hongkong should bear the whole cost of the garrison here. However, it does not follow that because the Colony of the Straits Settlements has failed to obtain a reduction of its Military contribution, that Hongkong would be unsuccessful to the same extent, if it is driven by a sacrifice of the opium revenue to make an appeal to the Imperial Government. We note that His Majesty's Government allow that the precise methods on which the contribution is assessed are perhaps subjects for consideration, "for they were settled by mutual agreement and are capable also of readjustment, if necessary, by mutual agreement." On the strength of this confession His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong can certainly hope for the consideration of his valuable suggestion that a better means to attain the object Mr. CHAMBERLAIN had in view would be to take the difference between ordinary revenue and ordinary expenditure—which, together with the estimated revenue from land sales, is the margin or balance available for capital expenditure on Public Works Extraordinary—and to devote half of it to Military contribution and half to Public Works Extraordinary. The advantage of this method is that it would not prevent progress and development in times of financial depression like the present, as the existing method does, and the Colonial Office, we fancy, would be hard put to it to find any reasonable objection to advance against the suggested change in the incidence of the tax.

THE CHA GING EAST.

(Daily Press, November 7th.)

The tenour of an article which recently appeared in a London contemporary upon the state of affairs in Tonkin seems to indicate that there is a tendency in France as elsewhere to over-estimate the effects which have been produced upon the Oriental mind by the recent success of Japan in a war with a European Power. After reviewing the various opinions expressed in French papers with respect to the disturbances which have arisen, and more especially the attempt to poison the French troops at Hanoi, the writer lays it down, in a somewhat *ex cathedra* style, that "the true reason for all the manifestations of unrest and of the obvious nervousness of Europeans in Indo-China is the spread of the spirit of independence and racial pride consequent on the victories in Japan and the awakening of China." That the former is one of the reasons, few will be inclined to deny. The spectacle of one of the greatest European Powers being repulsed by the resolute action of the Japanese must necessarily have had a great effect upon the minds of all Asiatic nations, who have for many years seen the contrary conclusion to all conflicts between Europeans and Asiatics, but it does not follow that they would jump to the conclusion that in all cases similar results might

be confidently looked for. It may be doubted whether this cause alone would have been sufficient to rouse any serious anti-foreign feeling in China, if it were not co-incident with the other cause, of probably much more potency, which is vaguely indicated by the expression "the awakening of China." What that precisely means, speaking generally, it is somewhat difficult to say, but so far as relations between China and foreign Powers are concerned, it may be taken to mean that China is aware that with the object lesson of the Russo-Japanese War before it no European nation is likely to pursue a policy of inaction in any direction in the Far East, not only on account of the direct risk involved, but in consideration also of the responsibilities which it would have to assume, even if successful. This fact had long before the Japanese war been fully grasped by some of the foreign Powers, though it certainly was overlooked by Russia; and this, though it became emphasised by the Russo-Japanese war, was not in reality a new element in diplomatic relations between China and foreign nations. Its real importance is with those who have already, like France, assumed the responsibilities of a dominant nation in the East, and who naturally feel that those responsibilities are increased by recent events; and have no desire to follow the mistake which was made by Russia, through under-estimating the possible strength of opponents who might formerly be easily defied. In this frame of mind the French are likely to exaggerate the importance of incidents, which might quite possibly have arisen in the natural course of events without any Japanese war or awakening of China having preceded them. This is really what seems to have been the case in the incidents that have occurred, and the point at which they have practical significance is that which is reluctantly recognised in France, namely that maintaining supremacy in distant parts and more especially in the Far East, is likely in the future to be a more onerous and expensive task than it has been in the past. Even as things were formerly, there has been a good deal of misapprehension as to the question of expense. The apparently easy conquests and establishment of Colonies by Great Britain in many parts of the world, have been looked upon as a thing which any nation might do which had a fancy that way; but it is beginning to be discovered that both expenditure and administrative power of a special kind are required to conduct Colonial enterprise to success. The review of the position to which we have alluded concludes with the observation that "the French Government while sensibly refusing to be drawn into a panic, are fully aware of the condition of affairs, as is shown by the fact that the Colonial garrison has been considerably enforced"; and this is, no doubt, a step which is absolutely necessary, though one scarcely likely to be popular in France. In addition to taking obvious precautions of this nature it is necessary in the present day to study the wants and feelings of the people governed in the Far East with more care and discrimination than has hitherto been the case. While it is fatal merely to follow the lines of the government or rather misgovernment to which they have been accustomed, it is still necessary to be careful in introducing changes to consult their wishes, feelings, and special requirements. This it is possible to do to a far greater extent than was possible when so few were acquainted with the language and customs of Eastern people. With the increase of this knowledge and with the willingness shown by the new

Governor-General to consult them, government upon fair and equitable lines will be certain to be appreciated; and the danger of disturbance will be as much reduced in this way, as by increase of armaments, though the latter necessity cannot be overlooked.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

The keenness of our Health Authorities in combatting disease and the praiseworthy efforts of the staff in this direction obtained unexpected prominence in a case last week at the Supreme Court when a sanitary inspector objected to kiss the Court Bible. Questioned as to his reason for wishing to swear in the Scotch fashion, the witness said he was following instructions given by Dr. Atkinson, while he was head of the Sanitary Department, and setting a sanitary example. Like most men, the witness had no conscientious objection to kissing, and so the Puisne Judge, obviously out of sympathy with the Doctor's sanitary instructions, directed the witness to "kiss the book." Why such a filthy practice should be insisted on in our Courts even when a man does not confess that he has conscientious scruples about putting his lips to a possibly disease-laden book-cover is difficult to understand. Outside the Courts no man or woman would dream of kissing a book which had been previously slobbered over by hundreds of other lips. I believe in some Courts at Home now the covers of the book witnesses are asked to kiss are daily washed in a germ-killing solution. I have not heard of this being done in the Hongkong Courts, where one may suppose it to be especially necessary.

The subject of Courts suggests a little matter which, I am sure, only needs mentioning to secure the deserved improvement. It seems that many whose business it is to attend the Puisne Judge's Court chafe at His Honour's unpunctuality. Mr. Justice Wise used to take the bench to a minute of the appointed time, and if the solicitors were not in attendance it was ten chances to one that their cases would be struck out. So thoroughly were members of the bar made to realise that "Punctuality is the soul of business" that the habit of being in Court in time became firmly established. The solicitors have so got to like the habit that they would be only too pleased, I am sure, if Mr. Justice Gompertz would do his best to cultivate it.

I notice that a correspondent, signing himself "Sportsman," wrote to one of the Shanghai papers last week calling attention to what he considered the invidious distinctions made in the arrangements for the entertainment of the Hongkong team of cricketers. As names were mentioned the letter was not published, but the editorial "we" of the newspaper agreed that "as all the Hongkong teams" were amateurs no differences should be considered in social position." Eh? What's it all about. It looks bad when these things get into the papers.

The affection for cats which has developed in the Sanitary Department is quite touching. Kittens, I am told, may now be seen gambolling about the Board Room leaping on to tables and over important Sanitary documents with the utmost unconcern. When the Medical Officer of Health last week wanted the Board to forbid that cats should roam in the dairies of the Colony the Board declined to approve the suggestion. So pass, like the Sanitary Inspector, is to be a chartered libertine. If she puts a paw in the milk pan occasionally, why worry? It does not do in Hongkong to inquire too closely into such matters.

No wonder there has been quite an epidemic of marriages recently among the civil servants of the Colony. See how many dollars they have been getting for their pound sterling since the Government fixed their dollar at 2/-! As the taxpayer suffers so the civil servant prospers.

It is quite a see-saw—you go up and I go down, down down!

It must have been difficult for Rear-Admiral Stokes to tear himself away from Hongkong. The term of a Commodore's service is usually so short that the officer has scarcely time to get acquainted with many people. The late Commodore had an advantage over many of his predecessors in that he had been on this station before and could count among the civil community many old friends and acquaintances, who were glad to welcome him on his return to the Colony to take up the appointment as senior naval officer here. Certainly it can be said that no Commodore has retired from the position with so many manifestations of regret as the late occupant of that office.

The riot has added a little interest to life in Hongkong. It was quite an unexpected flare up, but there seems to have been a good deal of method in the madness of the mob. Their depredatory acts were confined to Chinese dealers in Japanese goods, and no attempt apparently was made to molest Japanese shopkeepers. This boycott movement is evidently very difficult to suppress. You cannot compel a shopkeeper to sell goods he does not wish to stock, but when sympathisers with the boycott resort to such lawless acts as those which have just surprised the Colony, the most exemplary punishment should be meted out to the instigators.

RODERICK RANDOM.

HONGKONG.

The proceeds of the Church Missionary Society Baxter Mission Bazaar held at "Fairlea" amounted to \$1,642.00.

After an entire absence of plague from the Colony for several weeks, one fatal case was reported on the 3rd inst.

Mr. James Macdonald, who returned from leave of absence on Thursday, resumed his duty as Government Marine Surveyor.

The Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, who has returned from leave, has with the approval of His Excellency the Governor, resumed his appointment as a member of the Sanitary Board.

For the third week in succession a blank return was issued by the Medical Officer of Health, on Nov. 2nd, showing the Colony of Hongkong to be absolutely free of communicable disease.

A native who was arrested on the Macao steamer "Sui An" with a revolver and 250 rounds of ammunition was yesterday fined \$5 by Mr. Wood, who also ordered the confiscation of the revolver and ammunition.

The Postmaster-General announces in the Gazette that after April 30th, 1909, all postage stamps issued by the Hongkong Post Office bearing the head of her late Majesty, Queen Victoria, will cease to be available for postage. If holders of such stamps apply to the Postmaster-General they can have them exchanged for those of the current issue.

Detective-Sergeant Terrett on Nov. 6 arrested two men who are suspected of being implicated in the highway robbery at Kowloon, in which Mrs. Storr of the Victoria Home was relieved of a considerable amount in money and cheques. The natives were arrested at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank where they went to present a cheque. They were charged before Mr. Wood at the Magistracy, and the case was adjourned.

At St. Andrew's Church on Nov. 3rd the Rev. A. Stevens presided over a meeting held in the church vestry for the purpose of recognising the voluntary services of Miss Rooks as organist. The lady, who is leaving for England shortly, was presented with a silver rose bowl suitably inscribed, a silver tea service, and a pair of flower holders. In making the presentation the Chairman spoke of the many invaluable services which Miss Rooks had rendered the Church, and concluded by wishing her, on behalf of the subscribers as well as on his own behalf, happiness and prosperity in the homeland. Engineer Captain Fielder and others also spoke in appreciation of Miss Rooks' services, and the lady feelingly responded.

His Majesty the King has been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to Ordinance No. 7 of 1908, entitled—An Ordinance to enable Foreign Corporations to acquire and hold land in the Colony.

The extract of meteorological observations made at the Hongkong Observatory during October show that the average maximum temperature for the month was 80.8 and the minimum 73.4 degrees. There was a rainfall of 5.44 inches, and we had 174.4 hours of sunshine.

Dr. Sven Hedin, the famous explorer was entertained by His Excellency the Governor at luncheon on Oct. 30th at Government House, the following ladies and gentlemen being invited to meet him:—Mr. and Mrs. May, Mr. and Mrs. Pollock, Mr. Hewett, Comm. Volpicelli, Dr. Ho Kai, Mr. Murray Stewart, Mr. Messer, Mr. Clementi and Mr. Ralphs.

At St. John's Cathedral, on October 31st, Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Land Officer and Official Receiver, was married to Miss Winifred Kingsley-Morgan, who has recently arrived from England. A large number of the bridegroom's friends attended the ceremony, Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne acted as best man, and Mr. J. Scott Harston gave the bride away. After the ceremony a reception was held at Mrs. Harston's residence where friends gathered to congratulate the newly wedded pair.

The cadet corps, under the command of Lieutenant W. H. Williams, went into camp at Stonecutters on Monday for one week, with no permit to leave camp except in case of illness or emergency. This is the first time that the cadets have gone into camp by themselves; usually they have gone with the senior officers. They have had a strenuous as well as a happy time.

A daring attempt to rob the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank of a sum of \$2,000 was reported to have been made by a native on Friday night between seven and eight o'clock. The doors of the Bank were open later than usual, owing to the arrival of a Chinese mail, and the loss of the money mentioned was soon made known to the staff of the bank, the result being that a native was detained as he was leaving the premises. Detective-Sergeant Terrett charged the man with larceny of the money before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy on Saturday, and the defendant was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

SIR PAUL CHATER'S CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

A large number of residents availed themselves on Saturday of the invitation kindly given by Sir Paul Chater to the members of the Horticultural Society and his friends generally to inspect the chrysanthemums in the grounds of Marble Hall, Conduit Road. Chrysanthemum plants in the Colony have suffered considerably from the winds during the past couple of months, and consequently no chrysanthemum show is being held this season. Sir Paul Chater, however, whose interest in floriculture is well known, has quite an excellent show for Hongkong in his own gardens. They are mostly of the white variety. One pot has as many as eighty-one blooms, another sixty-seven, and probably none less than thirty, so that, ranged as they were around the lawn, they made a very effective display. At the eastern end there was an attractive collection of chrysanthemums of a rich maroon tint—a most uncommon variety.

Sir Paul kept "open house" on Saturday and showed many of his visitors over his beautiful residence. As is generally known, Sir Paul has a unique collection of Chinese porcelains, a collection which cannot be matched in China or out of it, and the opportunity afforded the visitors of inspecting this magnificent and priceless collection as well as the chrysanthemums was greatly appreciated.

Mr. J. O. P. Bland, the representative in Peking of the British and Chinese Corporation, who has been at home for a few weeks' leave has returned to China via Siberia, the route by which he came to Europe.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

October 29th.

THE TORTURING OF WITNESSES.

The Local Authorities here have received communication from Peking in which it is stated that the Court of Appeal in Peking has recently memorialized to the Throne pointing out that, although Imperial edicts have been issued commanding all the officials to abolish the infliction of torture in their yamens, and that His Majesty's sacred orders have been communicated to the officials of all the Provinces in China with instructions to strictly observe and carry them out, it has transpired that in many instances since the edicts were issued, prisoners who ought to be condemned to death for committing serious crimes, such as murder and piracy, have stubbornly refused to confess their crimes. The Court of Appeal suggests that in cases like these the officials might be permitted to inflict torture so as to avoid the unnecessary loss of time in retrying such cases. The Court also suggests that this prevents prisoners charged with outrageous crimes from dying a painful death in the prisons through long imprisonment, thus escaping the lawful death punishment and naturally creating public suspicion that the prison administration is unsatisfactory. As to criminals who have committed offences which are not punishable by death and who obstinately refuse to make confessions and repeatedly plead innocence and make false statements to deceive the Courts in such cases where it is impossible to extract the truth from the prisoners the Court of Appeal suggests that permission may be granted to the officials to follow the proposal formerly made by His Excellency Kot, Minister of the Board of Punishment, i.e., 'to sanction the infliction of only five strokes of the bamboo.' The memorial further states that excessive torture is strictly prohibited and any official who fails to comply with the regulations must be immediately cashiered and severely punished.

THE KIDNAPPING OF SIN TING PING.

This matter is having the attention both of the Local Authorities and the high officials in Peking. A few days ago the Viceroy received a telegram from His Excellency Yuan Shih Kai stating that Sin Ting Ping must be found and released at all cost. The Namhoi Magistrate and the Military officers are having a busy time now. This morning I was informed that the Kwong Chau General, who was also deputed by the Viceroy a fortnight ago to proceed to Shun Tak to make investigations in this matter, returned to Canton yesterday and reported to the Viceroy that the pirate chief, Luk Lau Ching, has already killed the man and now demands \$10,000 to deliver the corpse.

If that is the case many officials will be cashiered or punished for neglect of duty.

THE EXAMINATION FOR CUSTOMS TIDEWAITERS.

In the competitive examination held at the I. M. Customs for Chinese tidewaiters' positions the other day out of nineteen candidates nine of them passed and out of these nine only two (Hongkong students) managed to pass the Doctor. All the others were declared physically unfit for outdoor work. The candidates who passed third and fourth in the examination are students of the Ellis Kadoorie Canton Colleges, the first and second, and the rest are from Hongkong schools. The physical development of Chinese boys in the public schools evidently needs attention.

October 30th.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

I wired you that His Excellency Chang Chi Tung has been given full control of the Canton-Hankow Railway. This is apparently the first step towards the redemption of the line by the Government.

WEST RIVER PATROL.

Peking officials seem to have been paying more attention to safeguarding foreign-owned vessels trading up the West River from attacks by pirates since the demonstration of the British flotilla on the West River last year. In connection with this subject, the following translation of a dispatch recently sent

by the Wai-Wu-pu to the Viceroy of Kwangtung is interesting:—

"It was distinctly mentioned in the Treaties made with foreigners that they have the right to run steamships from any Treaty Port to inland places and that it is the duty of the Chinese Government to give adequate protection to all foreign vessels trading in inland waters so as to guard them against attacks by pirates. The plundering of foreign vessels in inland waters generally gives foreigners the pretext for creating serious international difficulties. For instance the British Government undertook themselves to patrol the West River last year. The Board asks the Viceroy to give them a full report of how the West River is now patrolled."

THE KIDNAPPING OF SIN TING PING.

I have already reported that Sin Ting Ping was killed by the Pirate Chief, Luk Lau Ching, who is now demanding \$10,000 for the delivery of the corpse.

It appears that the untimely death of Sin Ting Ping was accelerated through the action of Captain Lo in imprisoning and punishing a messenger who was deputed by the Pirate Chief some three weeks ago to negotiate for the settlement of the amount of ransom. The Military officers here are blaming Captain Lo for the rash step taken by him in punishing the messenger which, they say, roused the temper of Luk Lau Ching and he immediately caused the captive to be put to death. It is reported that the Nam Hoi and the Military officers (all of whom seemed to be powerless) are now endeavouring to raise the required sum amongst themselves to redeem Sin Ting Ping's body.

AN OFFICIAL PRISON VISITOR.

It was not usual formerly for officials to visit the gaols. Since reforms have been introduced Provincial Judge Cheong has visited the Nam Hoi gaol several times. His Excellency was so satisfied with what he saw that he intends taking steps to see that the other gaols are kept in the same manner.

THE CURRENCY

A Bureau is to be opened in the city to repurchase all the new dollar coins which were put into circulation by the Provincial Government a few months ago.

THE TAXATION OF NATIVE OPIUM.

His Excellency Viceroy Chang has received telegraphic instructions from the Board of Revenue in Peking to increase the tax on native crude opium to 100 taels per picul and also to send them a full report regarding the production, consumption, and the amount of the tax collected annually on native opium.

November 2nd.

THE LATE SIN TING PING.

It is reported that the officials here have redeemed the body of the late Sin Ting Ping from the Pirate Chief Luk Lau Ching for \$6,000. Luk's prosperous times may be marred by his triumph over the officials in this matter. He has lowered the dignity of the Military officials and they have put their backs up. It is said that the Military officers are determined to capture Luk Lau Ching dead or alive at any cost. Meanwhile preparations are being made for a Military expedition on a rather large scale to pursue and capture the Pirate Chief and his comrades.

OFFICE ABOLISHED.

The office of Minister of Agriculture, Labour, and Mines of the Kwangtung Province is abolished with the removal of His Excellency Chang Pei Sze from that post. In future all matters in connection with agriculture, labour and mines in the Province will be under the control of the Taotai of Industries.

GOVERNMENT AND BRICK FACTORIES.

The Director of the Government Cement Factory has applied to the Viceroy for a further loan of 300,000 taels for the purpose of completing the factory and also to build a brick factory on the premises of the cement factory. He suggests to His Excellency that the amount required could be borrowed from the local merchants and that the loan would be repaid to the merchants with interest out of the profits made by both factories.

D. BING GANG OF ROBBERS.

Canton is said to be well policed, yet robbery and burglary have been frequent of late on both the Ho Pat and Ho Nam sides of the City. On

the 29th ultimo at about 11 p.m. a band of over one hundred robbers, many of whom were armed with Mauser rifles, made a raid on a number of family houses and shops in Ho Nam. They were soon engaged with the police and many shots were exchanged with no results. Nobody was even wounded. The robbers made off ultimately with their booty. This plainly shows the uselessness of the Canton Police and no wonder the rate payers have been complaining of their cowardice.

THE IMPERIAL CHINESE GOVERNMENT BANK.

The Imperial Chinese Government Bank has recently established a branch office in Canton and instructions were given to Viceroy Chang by the Board of Revenue in Peking to remit all revenues of the Province to Peking through the Government Bank. The Shansi Bankers, the bulk of whose business here consisted in remitting Government monies have petitioned the Viceroy, pointing out the great loss they would incur should the Imperial Bank take all their business away. His Excellency has decided to give 60 per cent. of the remittances to the Shansi Banks and the balance to the Imperial Bank.

NEW WOODEN OPIUM LICENSES.

The 60,000 wooden opium licenses which were ordered by the Government from a firm in Loong Tsong Street will all be ready for distribution in a few days. As the license will have to be renewed on the first day of the 6th moon next year it is reported that the same firm has contracted to make the licenses for next year which I am told will be double the size and thickness of the present ones, i.e. 3 feet long by 1½ feet wide and three-fifths of an inch thick.

If the Government were to go on doubling the size of the license progressively in each successive year what would be the size and weight of the license in the tenth year? I am told that this is positively the intention of the Government.

November, 3rd.

THE SHAMEN SWIMMING BATH.

At the last meeting a resolution was passed approving of the lease of Lot No. 78 to the Municipal Council for the purpose of constructing a public swimming bath. The original estimate given at the meeting for the construction of the bath and club house was \$26,000. The scheme is not to be so elaborate and has since been reduced to \$16,000. The capital will be subscribed, the shares being \$100 each.

Another meeting is to be held shortly when definite arrangements will be made.

YUNNAN REBELLION. OFFICIALS BEHEADED AND CASHERED.

As a sequel to the Yunnan rising and the consequent disturbances on the frontier of Annam, three officials were ordered by Imperial Edict to be beheaded, six others cashiered and several were also banished.

MACAO-CANTON RAILWAY.

It will be remembered that the Macao-Canton Railway concession was cancelled and given to a Chinese syndicate, Tong Shew Yip, Leong Wan Luk and others. Chang Pei Sze, formerly Minister of Agriculture, Labour and Mines in the Southern Provinces, has been negotiating on his own account with the Macao Government. This has come to the ears of the Central Government who have called upon Chang Pei Sze to explain himself. Viceroy Chang has also received instructions from the Wai-Wu-Pu to investigate the matter and report if Chang Pei Sze has signed any contracts with the Macao Government which might involve the Chinese Government in international difficulties.

OFFICIAL MATTERS.

It is reported that Cheon Fung Kai, Nam Hoi Magistrate, and Chow Yu Tan, Poon Yu Magistrate, will both shortly be removed from their offices.

Owing to the cashing of Ching Chung Chow, Admiral of the Yangtze fleet, Admiral Shat Chan Ping of Canton has been promoted to fill that position. Acting Admiral Li Tsun will be promoted full Admiral of the Southern Squadron.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

The Directors of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company here have reported that the following Charitable Institutions have collected on behalf of the Company during the 9th moon

The sum of Tails 147,545. Macs 7 and Canton Chamber of Commerce 1,878 5 2

	Tails	m.	c.
Di Yui Charitable Institution	42,314	3	2
Bank Ching	7,238	4	3
Wei Hang	27,000	0	0
Ming Sin	6,917	4	6
Wong Chai	33,920	0	0
Sut Sin	3,768	0	5
Wong Yan	24,512	0	0
Canton Chamber of Commerce	1,878	5	2

Total Tails 147,545 7 8

EXPENSIVE AMUSEMENT.

The other day the Chief Abbot of the Wah Lum Temple was arrested and fined \$1,000 by the officer in charge of No. 5 Police Station for engaging a "Sing Song" girl to sing a few songs in the Chuen Shan Hotel. The poor girl was also fined \$50 for accepting the engagement and the Hotel was sealed and all its furniture confiscated. The total cost of the Chief Monk's amusement for that evening when reckoned out comes to something like \$10,000. This includes the value of the Hotel building, its furniture, and \$1,000 in fines. The fines were paid. Public opinion is that the Abbot got off "dirt cheap" as he is said to be a fabulously wealthy man.

November 5th.

EMBARGO ON A BRITISH STEAM-LAUNCH.

Last week Lau Hing Tong, Sub-Prefect of Yeong Kong, issued an order prohibiting a British owned steam-launch named "Sze Yup" from leaving Yeong Kong when she was about to depart for Canton with cargo and passengers, on the plea that the bottom of the vessel was in a bad condition. The "Sze Yup" was surveyed by the Imperial Maritime Customs' Marine Surveyor of Canton in April last who issued a certificate passing her as first-class. The Chinese owned launches trading between Canton and Yeong Kong are at the bottom of this extraordinary action. It is really a move to stop competition. The matter is now in the hands of the British Consul-General here and it may be hoped that the British merchant will be properly compensated by the Chinese Government for the detention of the vessel.

PEKING OFFICIALS AND THE RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

His Excellency King Fung, Tar'ar General of Kwangtung, who was recently promoted to the position of Minister of the Imperial Household in Peking has received instructions from the Central Authorities to make a minute inspection of the trunk line of the Canton Hankow Railway from Wongsba to Ngan Tsan An before his departure for Peking. His Excellency has appointed Saturday the 7th instant for his tour of inspection, on that day His Excellency will be accompanied by Sir Chan Tung Liang Shing, President of the Railway Company, to make the inspection. This shows that the Peking officials are taking great interest in railway matters.

SUPPRESSION OF GAMBLING IN CHINA.

It is reported that His Excellency Yuan Shih Kai has made a proposal at the Grand Council in Peking to suppress gambling in the Kwangtung Province and also the sale of Government and private lotteries in all the provinces. He pointed out to the members of the Grand Council that such evils destroy the reputation of any good Government. Revenue derived from these gambling monopolies, he said, was an insignificant item to the country while the prevalence of the gambling spirit was sapping the virtue and poisoning the minds of the people. He asked the members of the Grand Council to pass a resolution instructing the Viceroy of Liang Kwang to suppress all gambling in his province. The resolution was not carried, however, but a telegram has been sent to Viceroy Chang asking his views regarding the matter.

EVADING THE TREATIES.

Owing to many foreigners having purchased land and leasehold properties in the interior of China by using a Chinese name and having the deeds registered as if it belonged to a Chinaman, the Wai-wai-pu has instructed the Viceroy here that in future the following words must be inserted in the deed, in order to prevent in international trouble:—"This property is purchased by the Chinese subject so and so" etc.

MORE OFFICIALS ABECONDING.

Sometime ago I reported to you that Magistrate Wong Po Sum, who has been for many years Deputy of Finance in the Bureau of Local Affairs, had embezzled \$15,000, and absconded to Hongkong. Subsequently upon further investigation it was discovered that the amount to account for was three or four times as much. This led to an inquiry into the state of accounts of all the official departments in the Kwong Chow Prefecture and many discrepancies have come to light, the responsible parties absconding in the meantime. Amongst the most prominent offenders are the chief accountant of the Kongmoon Likin Bureau, the manager of the Customs Bank at Samshui, and a deputy of one of the Likin stations near Canton. The houses of these three officials have been sealed and their furniture and personal effects confiscated.

OLYMPIC GAMES IN THE ORIENT.

THE NEXT CARNIVAL AT MANILA.

Manila proposes to organize a series of Olympian games in which the entire Orient is represented. Such is the plan proposed by the Philippines Carnival Association which is now engaged with the work of perfecting plans for the Carnival of 1909 to be held in Manila February 2nd to 9th inclusive. The Carnival Association is a private corporation organized for the purpose of financing the annual carnivals to be held in Manila. The show given by the Association last year was such a great success that the promoters are preparing for the next one on even a larger scale than that on which their success last February was based. The organization has thousands of dollars to expend for its purpose this year and plans have been adopted and contracts let for building floats etc. that will insure a show such as has never before been seen in the Orient. Athletics played an important part in Carnival last year. This time it is intended to give them a much more prominent place in the programme. Owing to the shortness of time in which the Association worked it could not carry out plans that were suggested for an international gathering. No such interference with the enterprise is contemplated this year. The Association is extremely liberal with its prizes. Already an allowance of 12,000 pesos has been made for prizes for the provincial industrial exhibits to be shown during the week and it is expected that the prizes offered for the athletic contests will be in keeping with this spirit of liberality.

The Carnival managers desire to secure from each country in the Orient representation in the track and field games and in such other events as may be selected. The committee in charge of the rules and running of the contests will be made up of representatives of each of the countries that send competitors. There are some very good athletes among the Filipinos, and the regiments of the United States army stationed in the Philippines have a number of good men at these sports also. Just prior to the Carnival and the annual military tournament, an official gathering of representatives of each branch of the military service in the islands and each of the various regiments will be held in Manila. The athletes and detachments that win prizes at this tournament will remain in Manila to participate in the Carnival games and exhibitions. Negotiations are now under way to secure a polo team from Hongkong to take part in a polo tournament that is to be held in connection with the military meet. The officials in charge have been in correspondence with Hongkong polo experts and while the matter has been held in abeyance pending the arrival of the Buffs in the Colony, a very attractive proposal has been made and it may be accepted. In the case of the athletic games the Carnival Association stands ready to foot the bills for the entertainment of the athletes while in Manila and to give them as good a time as they can wish for.

It might be stated in this connection that the climatic conditions in Manila at the time of the Carnival are ideal for athletic sports. The days are cool and balmy and the nights very pleasant. The Carnival will be held during

the Chinese New Year week so that there will be no trouble about Hongkong people securing holidays. Manila will have its hands full for a month. The military tournament starts January 11 and will be followed by the Carnival and that in turn by the Horse Show. It is stated that Honourable W. Cameron Forbes, the newly appointed vice-governor of the islands, is bringing out from the United States a string of polo ponies of fine breed and training. Vice-Governor Forbes is rated as one of the best polo players in the United States and has already made a record for himself in the Philippines. He possesses ample means to indulge himself in his favourite sport and expects to do much to improve the game in the Philippines.

BAXTER SCHOOLS BAZAAR.

The annual bazaar in connection with the C. M. S. Baxter Mission Schools was opened by His Excellency the Governor in the City Hall on the 4th inst. St. Andrew's Hall, in which the Bazaar was held, was tastefully decorated with flags while the various stalls were laden with toys, fancy goods, embroideries and other knick-knacks dear to the heart of feminine. The ladies presiding over the various stalls were:

REFRESHMENT STALL:—Mrs. May, Mrs. Peter, Mrs. Gedga, Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. O'Key, Mrs. Mackay and Miss Lyon.

FANCY STALLS:—Mrs. W. L. Carter, Mrs. Bowley, Miss Clark, Mrs. Hutton Potts and Miss Layton, Mrs. Stedman, Mrs. Edkins, Mrs. Beck, Mrs. Bruce Chapman, and Mrs. Edwards.

JAPANESE STALL:—Mrs. Butterworth, Mrs. Waller and Miss Hazeland.

DOLL STALL:—Mrs. Tomkins, Mrs. Rouse and Mrs. Leete.

PICTURE AND FRAMES STALL:—Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Pollock, Mrs. Henry Slade and Mrs. Pilsner.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHES STALL:—Mrs. Lammert, Mrs. Seth, Miss Harker and Miss Lammert.

WOLL N STALL:—Miss Gibbs, Miss Bryer, Miss Stacey and Miss Fisher.

SWEETS AND TOY STALL:—Misses May and Denison and Mrs. Denison.

\$1 TALL:—Miss Armstrong, and Mrs. Robert Chapman.

GRAB STALL:—Misses Seth.

Shortly after 3.30 in the afternoon His Excellency, who was accompanied by Captain Samson, A.D.C., and Mr. A. J. Leachman, Private Secretary, arrived at the City Hall. He was met by the Rev. J. A. Bunbury and conducted to the Bazaar hall, where he was soon persuaded by the fair stallholders to assist them in getting rid of their wares. His Excellency made a tour of the various stalls, and appeared to be greatly interested with all he saw. After a lengthy inspection of the numerous articles he took his leave, and the stallholders, with renewed energy, sought to persuade visitors to relieve them of their stock.

THE IMPORTATION OF MORPHIA INTO CHINA.

A *Cable Extraordinary* has been issued containing the following Notification issued by H. B. M.'s Minister at Peking to H. B. M.'s Consuls at the Treaty Ports in China on the subject of the prohibition of the importation of morphia and instruments for its injection on and from the 1st of January, 1909:—

"Under instructions received from His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the undersigned hereby notifies British subjects that His Majesty's Government has agreed to the enforcement, from January 1st, 1909, of Article XI of the Treaty which was concluded between Great Britain and China at Shanghai on September 5th, 1902.

"From January 1st, 1909, the importation of morphia, and instruments for its injection, into China will consequently be prohibited by the Chinese Government. Due provision will however be made for the importation into China of morphia and instruments for its injection, for medicinal purposes, and all British subjects concerned are requested to ascertain without delay from the nearest British Consulate the method of procedure to be followed in that regard."

THE BUILDING COLLAPSE AT SAUKIWAN.

THE SUPERVISOR OF THE BUILDING CONVICTED.

At the Supreme Court on Friday, October 30th, in Criminal Jurisdiction, before Sir Francis Piggott (Chief Justice) the hearing was concluded of the charge of manslaughter against Chung I, the Attorney-General (Hon. Mr. W. Rees Davies, K.C.), instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, appearing for the Crown.

The jurors were:—J. Wicheell (foreman), N. F. S. Harms, E. S. Ford, F. H. Hickman, J. E. Danielson, W. Nicholls and F. T. Chapple.

Mr. N. G. Nolan, Police Court interpreter, was called to prove that he interpreted the evidence on the defendant.

His Lordship—Was the defendant summoned to attend the inquiry, or did he attend voluntarily?

The Attorney-General—He was sent for to attend.

His Lordship—It seems an extraordinary way of getting facts out of the prisoner.

The Attorney-General—Apparently he was cautioned by the Magistrate, not at the beginning of the evidence, but before he made his statement.

His Lordship—It amounts to this: You've only got to call the prisoner and get his evidence.

The Attorney-General—He was not compelled to give evidence. (To the witness)—During the course of the evidence, did you hear the Coroner caution him?—I can't remember.

The Attorney-General—It appears on the depositions about half way through the evidence.

His Lordship—That is a little late in the day.

The Attorney-General (to witness)—Was the evidence at the end read over to defendant?

—Yes.

And did he in your presence put his mark to it?—Yes.

The Attorney-General—With reference to the Ordinance regarding construction work, I would point out to your Lordship that it is a penal one, and provides a penalty. It is Ordinance 25 of 1891.

His Lordship—The penalty would be for breach of the provisions of the Building Ordinance.

The Attorney-General—Yes. I only mentioned this because I understood your Lordship to say yesterday that it was not a penal statute. As regards the question of responsibility of officials of the Public Works Department, I would merely submit to your Lordship that whatever the deficiency, and however culpable they may have been in their action, that does not exempt the defendant.

His Lordship—I quite agree, but the point on which I should have liked a little information is this: the man does not seem to have been the contractor, but I suppose that when a man undertakes a duty, whether for payment or reward, or not, he must comply with the requirements of the Statute.

The Attorney-General—The defendant's statement goes to show that he was entirely responsible through the whole thing. He was responsible for the work.

His Lordship—For the supervision of the work. He was not the builder nor the contractor. He was supervising.

The Attorney-General—I understood he actually built the stone work himself, and a witness called yesterday said so.

His Lordship—No, he said he did not know who built the stone work.

The Attorney-General—The defendant is a stone mason.

His Lordship—I don't think you can put the case higher than a man who is supervising the work. I don't see any evidence that he undertook to build.

The Attorney-General—If there is no responsibility on him it will be on nobody.

His Lordship—I think there would be responsibility on a person who undertakes to supervise, but I don't think you can put defendant's case as a case of buildings. It is the case of a supervisor, and the negligence would be in supervising.

The Attorney-General—He was not what you may call an ordinary "gaffer." He actually did all the stone work himself.

Prisoner then made a statement in which he said he was neither the contractor nor the builder of these houses. The houses had been in existence for the last five or six years and during the progress of the work the overseer of the Public Works Department called and inspected them. Defendant was told he was the successor to Mr. Crisp. If there was anything wrong the inspector should have checked it there and then, but instead of that he allowed the work to go on until completion. No complaint was made about bad materials, and after completion the landlord sent an application to the Public Works Department for a permit to allow him to let the houses. One of the witnesses who gave evidence on the previous day inspected them and certified that they were built in a perfect and sound condition, and upon this recommendation to the Public Works Department a permit was issued to the landlord. There was a big typhoon two years ago and the buildings withstood that. He was not the contractor and made no profits except a few dollars every now and then given to him by the landlord. It was very unfair of the Public Works Department to say now that the buildings were constructed of bad materials. It cost the landlord several thousands of dollars to erect these houses, and they collapsed three months ago. The landlord made no complaint, saying it was an "act of God" and could not be helped. It was very unfair to prosecute him for negligence; the Public Works Department ought to have been prosecuted. He would again repeat that he was not the contractor, and leave the case to his Lordship and the gentlemen of the jury to decide fairly and impartially.

His Lordship, in summing up, pointed out to the jury the difference between murder and manslaughter. A good deal had been said about breach of statute. If a statute laid down certain duties on the persons to whom it applied and if those duties were not performed, then of penalties were provided in the statute those penalties must be enforced. But he did not think he could lay down such a broad proposition as this: that the failure of performance of the duties laid on a person by statute, which led to death, was manslaughter. The building of a house was perfectly lawful, but if it was built negligently and death ensued, that would be manslaughter. With regard to the defendant, his Lordship did not think it would be fair to put it that he was the builder. He built the stonework, but the collapse was of both stonework and brickwork. There was no evidence before the jury to show whether the stonework brought the brickwork down, or whether the brickwork brought the stonework down. Therefore he thought the prisoner was entitled to the benefit of that doubt, which would not put him in the place of the builder of the bad work which caused the collapse. The evidence given by the two officials of the Public Works Department regarding the stonework seemed to him to be rather a criticism which would be offered on a prosecution under the Building Act. He was not sure whether it was altogether legitimate to infer from that that the collapse was caused by bad workmanship in the lower part of the buildings. The defendant seemed not to have taken up the contract in the ordinary way of business, but to have done it to oblige a clansman. On consideration he thought it clear that if a person undertook a duty, whether voluntarily or not, and negligently performed that duty, and it led to death, that fell within the principle of manslaughter. There was one part of the case which he was bound to allude to in the public interest: that related to the duties of the Public Works Department. He would not hesitate to criticise it, because it was sometime ago. The sins of omission of that department in those days had been attempted to be covered by subsequent re-organisation and better organisation in the department. What he had to say was not at all directed to the present Government, but to the Government in the abstract which existed at the time these houses were built. A great many popular fancies (fallacies) were current with regard to the duties of Government. Some people thought a Govern-

ment could do what it liked, but that was not so. It was bound by duty just as much as any other person in this Colony. And if it chose to make Ordinances providing duties for its departments, and did not supply any department with proper officers to carry out those duties, then there was negligence on the part of the Government and certain officials would be consequently liable and it would be perfectly possible to bring home a verdict of manslaughter against any of them for neglecting to perform their duties. In this case it was perfectly obvious that the Ordinance passed in 1899 provided for something which was essentially necessary for the safety of the public, that was to say, the proper supervision of buildings in course of construction. The jurors had heard one of the Public Works officers say that Chinese work required a great deal of supervision. The Government thought so too when they put a clause in the Ordinance saying that there was to be supervision, and the learned Attorney-General frankly admitted in his opening that there was no supervision. Therefore, as his Lordship said at the opening, he should not have been surprised if the Coroner's jury had brought in a verdict of manslaughter against certain (then) officials of the Government. As the learned Attorney-General pointed out, there may have been negligence on the part of the Government, but that would not excuse negligence on the part of the contractor. It was obvious that if there had been proper supervision as the Ordinance required, this wall would not have been built in the bad way it was said to have been built, and would not have collapsed, and the 17 unfortunate people killed would probably have been living at the present day. The supervision after completion was lamentably deficient. The only way in which a certificate should have been given was by opening the walls, and the officers of the department were prohibited from doing this. Therefore the certificate granted amounted to nothing at all, but it would not excuse the prisoner if he had, in fact, been negligent. In considering the question of negligence his Lordship told the jury to banish from their minds the fact that the Coroner's jury had brought in a verdict of manslaughter against the prisoner. One point that would help the jury to come to a conclusion was the state of the bricks. His Lordship did not understand how brickwork, as bad as this had been made out to be, could have withstood such a very bad typhoon as the typhoon of 1906. The typhoon of 1908 was very severe, and perhaps the jury would take that into consideration in dealing with the question of negligence. In this case, if the houses had withstood wind and weather such as we get in this Colony for a considerable space of time, the jury would be certainly justified in saying that perhaps other causes over which the contractor had no control, might have contributed to the collapse. The essential part of this crime was that the collapse should be directly attributable to negligence. Then came the question of bonding: if there was no bonding there could not be a doubt that the work was done negligently. In this case there was an intervening cause, a very heavy typhoon, which brought the buildings down, and the jury would have to be satisfied as to whether they were so negligently supervised by this man that they were not reasonably and sufficiently strong to withstand ordinary weather, and that therefore negligence could, in spite of the intervening cause, be directly connected with the collapse of the wall and the death of these unfortunate people. The question of bonding and mortar was expressly dealt with in the statute, and the duty laid on the contractor by the statute was to see that the law was properly carried out. His Lordship informed the jury that if they were of opinion that the prisoner undertook the supervision of this work, and so assumed the duty of seeing that the Ordinance was complied with, and if they were of opinion that he was negligent in the performance of that duty of supervision, and that no intervening cause for which he could not be held responsible caused the collapse of the buildings, then they were bound to find him guilty of manslaughter.

The jury retired, returning into Court 37 minutes later, when the foreman announced that they were unanimous in finding the prisoner

guilty of negligence. They wished to express the opinion, however, that the Government at that time was very much to blame in not inspecting the buildings during construction, and therefore they recommended the prisoner to the leniency of the Court in the extenuating circumstances.

His Lordship—I agree most entirely with the jury's verdict. The case has received at their hands a very careful consideration, and I think it was the only possible verdict for them to arrive at. But in passing sentence I must naturally take into consideration the recommendation to mercy with which also I agree entirely, and which, I think, was a reasonable one to have made in the circumstances. I want to say, also, that questions of this kind are of very great public importance, and had there not been a recommendation to mercy I should consider that a fine is hardly a penalty for negligence of this sort, and that imprisonment is the only punishment which really meets the gravity of the case. I make these remarks specially because one of the objects of the Building Law is to deter others from committing a like offence, and it is, I suppose, a general opinion that scamped work is only too prevalent in the Colony. There are other circumstances which perhaps I should have dwelt on, or certainly counsel for the prisoner would have dwelt on, and that is the fact that the prisoner did not do this for a reward, and there may have been the possibility of incompetence rather than negligence. This said, I think the proper sentence will be one day's imprisonment.

His Lordship then thanked the jury for the care they had given to the case, and discharged them.

HONGKONG'S REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

A comparative statement of the Colony's revenue and expenditure for the period ended August 31st is published in the current issue of the Government Gazette, and affords some interesting comparisons with the revenue and expenditure for the same period of the previous year. For the period under review the actual revenue, including that derived from land sales, was \$4,055,569.72, a decline of \$483,489.92 on the revenue received for the same period of the preceding year. Including Public Works Extraordinary, the actual expenditure totals \$4,115,559.37 as against \$3,776,925.22 for the corresponding period of last year. Some very substantial decreases are shown under the heading of revenue, notably licences and internal revenue not otherwise specified, which show a falling off of \$3,936,337. The receipts from the once productive item, land sales, are still on the decline; they have fallen to \$61,814.57 below last year's revenue from this source. Other items showing decreases are the Post Office, \$16,834.05; interest receivable, \$14,992.82; and fees of Court or Office, etc., \$3,579.88. Increases under the heading of revenue, unfortunately, are few. The greatest is an amount of \$16,663.32 for rent of Government property, land and houses. The amount received on miscellaneous receipts has risen to \$6,378.54, while on light dues the amount realised was \$552.91 more than for the same period of the preceding year.

Turning to expenditure, it is distressing to compare the large increase column with the small number of items in the decrease column. Topping the column of increases is an amount of \$170,073.69 for Public Works Extraordinary. Other principal increases on the expenditure for this period of the current year, as against that for the same period of the preceding year, are:—Charge on account of public debt, \$30,152.67; Military expenditure (military contribution and Volunteers), \$50,851.59; Charitable services, \$29,057.04; Public Works Department, \$20,705.85; and Judicial and Legal Departments, \$18,704.31. The total decrease in expenditure is \$40,854.45, brought about by reductions in Public Works Recurrent of \$32,937.85; in the Harbour Master's Department of \$6,035.68; and in the Sanitary Department of \$1,131.92. The net increase in expenditure amounts to \$414,623.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LD.

The adjourned extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in Humphreys Estate and Finance Co. Ltd. was held at the Company's offices at noon on Saturday. Mr. H. Humphreys presided, and there were also present Dr. J. W. Noble, the Hon. Mr. H. A. W. Slade and Messrs. J. A. Jupp, J. W. Bonnar (directors); Enos Seth (secretary), C. B. Buyers, G. Rapp, D. R. Clark and J. M. Wong.

The CHAIRMAN moved that the following resolution, which was passed at a meeting held on October 8th, be confirmed as a special resolution:—

"That Article No. 54, of the Articles of Association of the Company be cancelled and the following Article substituted:—'Three Members personally present shall be a quorum for an Ordinary General Meeting. For all other Meetings the quorum shall be five.'"

"That Article No. 111, of the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by deleting the words 'the Governing Director' or by two Directors on the seventh line thereof and substituting the following words therefor:—'The General Managers.'"

Mr. BUYERS seconded the motion, which was agreed to unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN—That is all the business, gentlemen. Thank you for your attendance.

WILLIAM POWELL, LD.

The annual meeting of Messrs. William Powell, Ltd. was held at the offices of the Company, at noon, on Oct. 31st. Mr. E. H. Hinds presided, other shareholders present being Messrs. H. Fyre (manager), H. Percy Smith, A. E. Parker, H. Jillings and J. Arnold.

The MANAGER read the notice calling the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said: Gentlemen,—The report and accounts having been in your hands for some days, I will, with your permission, adopt the customary course and take them as read. You are aware that since the last annual meeting the capital of the company has been reduced by special resolution to \$105,000. This reduction, as suggested to you at the time, will be utilised for writing down our stock. I would state, however, that the amount appearing in the account before you for stock is the actual cost value laid down here, but in a business of this description the depreciation owing to spoilage through climatic conditions is enormous, and we find that this matter of depreciation has not been sufficiently allowed for in the past. When this company was formed a large amount of stock was taken over, a quantity of which is very rarely inquired for, and we propose to clear this out at auction or otherwise making room for goods more readily saleable. I am glad to say that the volume of business has not diminished, in fact, it shows a slight increase, but to enable us to maintain it, prices have had to be materially reduced owing to severe competition. We anticipate that the change we have made in our capital will again place us in a position to show a balance sufficient to pay a dividend next year, and on the termination of our present lease we hope to go into premises of a more suitable nature and at a greatly reduced rental. We have about three more years to run, and although your former directors and management may have been carried away with the boom which existed at the time these premises were taken, I can only say that they fettered the future management with an expenditure more than the business warranted. Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be pleased to answer any questions shareholders may wish to put regarding same.

Mr. PARKER—I would like to ask, Mr. Chairman, whether it is inferred from that report, that the previous management wrote off less for depreciation of stock than the present management has done?

The CHAIRMAN—I could not say whether less depreciation was written off in Mr. Heckford's time than at the present time.

Mr. PARKER—I take it that the figures are available, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN—I think they are in the old reports. We were able to write off more in previous years than we did last year. We have absorbed \$5,000 from the equalisation of dividend fund for the purpose of writing off, and at present we are not in a position to write off. The present management still thinks that formerly there was not sufficient written off, and that the dividends paid were too large.

Mr. JILLINGS—I would like to say that in the old days of the Company, when the shares were increased we also increased the directors' salaries to \$2,000. I now think, since we have reduced the shares even lower than the ordinary capital, that it would be wise to reduce the salaries of the directors, and I will move to that effect.

Mr. PARKER seconded.

The CHAIRMAN—I think it is usual to give notice of these propositions.

Mr. JILLINGS—I am not sure whether we have the minutes of that meeting.

The CHAIRMAN—I am not sure that it was not done at a confirmatory meeting. Regarding the proposition before the meeting, I might say that I am not in a position to announce whether Mr. Moxon would accept the reduction. So far as I am concerned, however, I should be very pleased to hand in my resignation at any moment; in fact, I have been willing to do so for the last six months. The worry and trouble in the management of a concern like this is rather great.

Mr. JILLINGS—I quite realise, Mr. Chairman, that when a Company is hard pressed it is very unfortunate for the directors. I certainly agree with you there.

Mr. PARKER—It is also unfortunate for the shareholders. Seeing that nothing is written off for the depreciation of stock, the directors might make a little sacrifice.

Mr. PERCY SMITH—It might be put as a suggestion to the directors for the forthcoming year.

The CHAIRMAN—Will you put it that way, Mr. Jillings?

Mr. JILLINGS—Certainly. I will suggest to the directors that their fees be \$1,000 instead of \$2,000.

The CHAIRMAN—It will have to be \$500 instead of \$1,000, according to the rules.

Mr. JILLINGS—Then I put that forward as a suggestion.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Parker)—Are you willing to withdraw?

Mr. PARKER—Yes.

As no further questions were asked, the CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the report and accounts as presented.

Mr. JILLINGS seconded, and the proposition was agreed to.

Messrs. G. C. Moxon and E. H. Hinds were re-elected to the directorate on the motion of Mr. PARKER, seconded by Mr. ARNOLD.

It was proposed by Mr. ARNOLD, seconded by Mr. JILLINGS, and agreed, that Mr. H. Percy Smith should be re-elected auditor.

The CHAIRMAN—That terminates the business of the meeting, gentlemen. Thank you for your attendance.

At the Bangkok Custom House recently the members of the staff presented Mr. E. Ambrose, the retiring Adviser and Assistant Director-General, with a handsome silver box, silver tray, and an illuminated address. The presentation was made by Nai Bgonok (chairman of the committee of subscribers), who appropriately expressed the regard in which Mr. Ambrose was held by the staff. Mr. Ambrose replied briefly, thanking the staff for their kind expressions and for the loyal manner in which they had always supported him.

At a largely attended meeting of merchants and of members of the educational institutions of Peking it was proposed to celebrate the seventy-fourth birthday anniversary of the Empress Dowager with athletic sports, as a suitable festivity. At the end of the sports all present are then to proceed in a body to the American Legation to ask the Minister to convey the thanks of China to the American people for the remission of the unpaid portion of the American Indemnity for the Boxer War.

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE BAZAAR.

Judging by the large attendance, there can be no doubt that the Bazaar and Fancy Fête, promoted by the Ministering Children's League and held on the Volunteer Parade Ground on October 3 st, had great attractions for young and old alike. While the juveniles would be attracted by the entertainments provided, the elders would, no doubt, be drawn thither to help the cause of sweet charity, for the proceeds of the afternoon were to be divided among various local charities for children. The weather conditions on Saturday were all that could be desired. The stallholders furthering the cause for which the fête was promoted were Mrs Tomkins, Mrs Walker, Miss P. May, Miss Dennison, Miss Craddock, Miss Watt, Mrs Peters, Mrs Jordan, Mrs Seth, Mrs Loureiro, Mrs Eves and many others, while the Art Gallery was in the capable hand of Mrs Bird.

It was facetiously mentioned in the advertisements of the Bazaar that no hits would be taken. All purchases were for cash, and the result of the Bazaar should prove gratifying to promoters. Besides the Chinese marionettes who performed during the afternoon, various entertainments were given, the programme including—Cinematograph entertainment; a new and amusing burlesque entitled, "Tin Tan Tales," by Misses Iris and Dione May; Variety entertainment; recitation—"The Charge of the Light Brigade," by Mr. W. Leekie, R.E.; "The Goblin-haunted Girl," by the little lady from Boston; Song by Mr. W. G. Worcester; Coon Dance by Miss Vere David; Song, "The Motor Car," by Mr. J. Cochrane; Song "The Little Irish Girl," by Rev. M. Longridge, R.N.; Dance, "The Highland Fling," by Miss E. Rowe; Recitation, "The Ship that never arrived," by Lieut R. M. Croese, R.A.; Whistling Solo "Araby," by Lieut. A. Chapman, R.A.; "A Silly Song" and another, by Mr. J. Cochrane.

THE COLLISION WITH H.M.S. "FLORA."

The N. C. Daily News of the 29th ult. gives the following account of this collision of which we published telegraphic information last week:—

During the tiffin hour yesterday a collision occurred on the river which resulted in serious damage to the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works Co.'s new steamer "Hanping." The "Hanping" (Capt. Austin) was coming up river, inward bound from Hankow, and after rounding Pootung Point and entering the Pootung side of the channel apparently lost steering way and drifted across the bows of H. M. S. "Flora," with the result that a large hole was rent in her starboard side. The vessel was loaded with a full cargo of pig-iron and at once began to sink, but had sufficient way on to reach the Pootung shore, where she grounded in the mud. The boiler fires were at once extinguished and the Customs fire-boat "Huning" was soon in attendance and stood by to assist in pumping out the stranded steamer, which was by that time almost full of water. Two hours later, however, the "Hanping" slipped down the bank into deeper water and with the rise of the tide, there was little to be seen of her with the exception of her high bridge houses astern and her masts.

The "Hanping" was launched in Hongkong this year and was built by the firm of Messrs. W. H. Bailey and Co. She is of 1,500 tons displacement and her dimensions are; length between perpendiculars, 215 feet; moulded depth 13.5 feet, with a mean draught of nine feet when fully loaded. She arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong in the latter part of July and was then thrown open to inspection and was an object of interest to a large number of guests on account of her peculiar design. During that visit she had the misfortune to come into collision with the str. "Pelayo," suffering slight damage, which was quickly repaired.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

When Admiral Sperry and his staff were received in audience by his Majesty the Emperor, he delivered the following telegraphic message received from President Roosevelt:—

"Convey to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan my best wishes for his continued good health and happiness and that of all the inhabitants of his realm. Express to His Majesty the high gratification afforded to me and the people of the United States at this opportunity, which permits the commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet in person to present my appreciation of the friendship which has existed from the earliest times between the United States and Japan, and of the honour to the United States in this invitation to the United States Atlantic Fleet to visit the empire of Japan in this practice cruise round the world. You will express to His Majesty the Emperor my sincere wish for the strengthening and continuance of these cordial relations which exist and have always existed between the two countries."

HIS MAJESTY'S REPLY.

His Majesty the Emperor addressed Admiral Sperry as follows:—

"It affords me special pleasure to welcome you as the representative of the American Government and to receive through you from your respected President his very friendly message. I request you to assure the President that I most sincerely appreciate and most cordially reciprocate his sentiments of friendship and goodwill. It is a source of profound satisfaction to me that the most cordial relations of regard and correspondence exist between Japan and the United States, and my thanks are due to the President for affording my subjects, through your visit, an opportunity to give new proof of their sincere attachment for your countrymen. I also wish you to convey to the President this message:—

"These historic relations of good understanding and genuine friendship with the United States I count as a valued heritage of my reign, and it shall be in the future, as it has been in the past my constant aim and desire to weld the ties of amity uniting the two countries into indissoluble bonds of good neighbourhood and perfect concord."

"I trust that the same success which has so far attended your voyage may still be with you to the end."

DEPARTURE OF PROMINENT HONGKONG RESIDENTS.

Among the passengers who left the Colony on Oct. 31st by the P. and O. mail steamer "Assaye" were several well-known in Hongkong. First and foremost were Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Stokes who, when they arrived at Murray Pier to proceed to the steamer, found a large party waiting to say good-bye.

The Middlesex Band was also lined up along the Praya wall, and as the Admiral's pinnace cast adrift the musicians struck up "Auld Lang Syne," and, amid cheering and waving of handkerchiefs, the pinnace steered for the "Assaye." Aboard the steamer others awaited the arrival of the Admiral and Mrs. Stokes to take a farewell shake of hand. They were His Excellency the Governor, who was accompanied by Captain Hooper, A.D.C., and Mr. A.-J. Brackenbury, Private Secretary, and Major-General Broadwood, officer commanding the forces.

Another passenger by the "Assaye" was Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, Deputy Superintendent of Police, who for a considerable time has been undergoing treatment for his right eye. Mr. Wodehouse goes home on leave, for the purpose of consulting a specialist regarding his eyes.

Mr. F. J. Abbott also left on Saturday by the P. and O. mail on a well earned holiday. During the absence of the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, Mr. Abbott acted as Superintendent of the P. and O. Office in Hongkong. On his return to the East it is understood that he will take up his residence in Japan, where he has long been well-known and highly respected.

DEATH OF AN OLD FOOSHOW RESIDENT.

The Fooshow Echo of the 24th ult. says:—
We regret to have to record the death of another old and highly esteemed resident, Mr. Thomas Brockett, who died suddenly on the evening of the 17th October. He had been in rather indifferent health for some time, owing to the extraordinarily hot summer we passed through, and was just recovering from a severe attack of boils when he suddenly contracted a severe attack of bowel troubles to which he succumbed in a few hours.

His sudden death came as a severe shock to the whole community, for, though an old man and of reserved habits, he was, owing to his sterling character, a favourite with everybody. To the children he was, with his long, white beard the personified Father Christmas, as most of the Xmas presents and sweets came from his store.

Mr. Brockett arrived at Pagoda on the 7th June 1872 and joined Messrs. Robertson & Co. ship-chandlers of that place, with whom he remained till 1880 when he came up to Fooshow and joined his brother in the store and Hotel business. After the latter's death he continued the business for the widow who is residing in England. Still another widow owes him a great debt of gratitude, viz. Mrs. Begley whose Ice and Aerated business he managed most successfully for many years.

Mr. Brockett was an ardent sportsman and successful owner of a number of race ponies. His genial presence at the grand stand during the training and on race days will be missed for a long time.

Only a few months ago he celebrated his sixtieth birthday.

The heartfelt sympathy of the whole community is extended to his sorrowing widow and family of six children, the youngest of whom is only three years old.

INTERESTING WEDDING AT CANTON.

It is somewhat rare for an English wedding to take place in a Church ordinarily devoted to Chinese worship, as happened in the Wesleyan Methodist Church at Tsang Sha, Canton, last Thursday. The contracting parties were Mr. Sidney F. Ricketta, of Hongkong, but formerly manager of the Electric Lighting Plant in Canton, and Miss R. L. Briscoe, who for the last four years has been connected with the Wesleyan Mission in Canton. The happy occasion drew together a large body of friends, representative alike of the Shamoan community, the missionary body, and the Chinese women and girls with whom Miss Briscoe has been associated in her missionary service. The bride was attired very tastefully in ivory crepe silk, trimmed with real lace, and on her head wore a very pretty veil and a wreath of orange blossoms. She entered the Church in the charge of Dr. Anderson of Fatsan, and was attended by Dr. Alice D. Sibree of Hongkong as bridesmaid. The bridegroom had secured the services of Mr. John Stirling as best man. The service was conducted by the Rev. Edgar Dewar. At the close a reception was given by Mr. and Mrs. Dewar, during the course of which the usual congratulatory speeches were made. After the inevitable photographer had had his innings, Mr. and Mrs. Ricketta departed for Macao on a short honeymoon, the good wishes which attended them finding abundant expression in volleys of crackers, uproarious cheers, and avalanches of rice.

It is learnt that the Franco-Chinese affair in regard to the Yunnan incident has been settled under the following conditions:—(1) China agrees to pay a sum of Taels 10,000 to the families of the dead; (2) China promises to give a list of the officials responsible for the incident to the Tonkin Governor through the French Chargé d'Affaires for enquiry; (3) China will not interfere in the mining concessions granted to French Syndicates; (4) France and China agree to make further enquiry into the damage done to railroads in Yunnan by the revolutionists, and (5) China agrees to permit the French Syndicate to lengthen the Ching-Tai railway to Singan.

HONGKONG UNDER ARMS.

JAPANESE BOYCOTT MOVEMENT
CAUSES A RIOT.

POLICE FIRE ON MOB

MILITARY CALLED OUT.

Intense excitement, mingled with considerable anxiety, prevailed in the western part of Hongkong on Sunday night and the whole of Monday (Nov 1 and 2), when pre-arranged attacks were made by sympathisers with the Japanese boycott movement to loot or wreck all Chinese shops which were trading in Japanese products. The mobs had worked themselves up into a high state of excitement, and were unwilling to obey the commands of the police who strove patiently against the riotous crowd before resorting to force. But even the use of clubbed rifles and batons could not quell the spirit of the mob who were evidently out for blood, and by their behaviour on Monday brought the fire of the police carbines upon themselves before the Riot Act was read. There can be no doubt that the primary cause of the riot was the selling of boycotted Japanese goods by Chinese firms, but different reasons are given as to what actually led up to the first attack.

A prominent Chinese gentleman informed us that the riot had its origin in the publication of a paragraph in a Japanese paper stating that the Chinese were tired of the boycott and would raise it on the first day of the 10th moon (October 25th). Following the publication of this paragraph Japanese lanterns, on which were painted fish with their heads where their tails ought to be, are alleged to have been hung before certain Japanese shops in Amoy, and it was this deadly insult which the Chinese could not brook. Even one instance of the kind, our informant mentioned, would be soon spread over the Empire, and would be sufficient to increase the already strained relations between the peoples of the two Eastern empires.

BOYCOTTERS FROM CANTON

The Hongkong crowd, it would appear, were incited to action by a number of Chinese boycotters who have arrived at this port from Canton. There can be no doubt that the riot had been well organized and planned, and all the shops marked beforehand where Japanese goods were supposed to be sold. It was at West Point that the first spark of insubordination flashed, and thence it spread citywards to the boundary of the central district, where the most serious rioting took place.

THE START AT WEST POINT.

Early on Sunday morning it was reported to the Police Headquarters by Inspector Robertson that an apparently organized gang of coolies had carried away a large quantity of Japanese goods from a godown in Ko Shing Street. This report resulted in an extra posse of police being despatched to the scene of the trouble. They arrested a large number of the offenders and recovered the goods. Then all was quiet until seven o'clock on Sunday night when a similar occurrence was reported from No. 10, Wai Wah Lane in

THE CENTRAL DISTRICT

where another godown which was broken into, and more Japanese goods were removed by a body of boycotters. The owner of this property hastened to the Central Police Station, and on his reporting the occurrence, another body of police was despatched, but arrived too late. The godown was empty before they were in sight of it. Matters now becoming serious, it was decided to keep these men on duty in case of further looting, and the police had not long to wait before their services were required. The rioters next turned their attention to what are known as "ring-throwing" shops, in which "a legal lottery" is carried on. The first shop surprised was in Queen's Road West, near Fat Hing Street. A number of men rushed in, and it was not long before every article it contained was smashed up. These shops appear to have been a particular object of attack for the mob, who searched for them in all streets in the western part of the city and in every instance drove out the shop hands and destroyed the stock. By this time, about eight o'clock,

THE POLICE TURNED OUT EN MASSE, and dividing themselves into sections, patrolled the western end of the city, Deputy Superintendent King conducting operations. The streets were now thronged with an excited mob, and it was evident from remarks made by Chinese, which the police overheard, that they knew very well what was afoot, and that the Japanese boycott movement had assumed a serious head. Up till nine o'clock or later, the mob had not become aggressive, but when a squad of police rushed to the assistance of a shopkeeper in Lyndhurst Terrace, near Hollywood Road, and seized a number of rioters

BRICKS AND STONES BEGAN TO FLY.

There happened to be a convenient pile of stones near the junction of these streets, and the mob made free use of these, pressing the police hard until assistance arrived and they were dispersed. Detective Sergeant Appleton secured a ringleader of this mob, and after considerable molestation from his confederates, succeeded in taking him to the Central Station. Detective Sergeant Terrett remained behind with some half dozen Sikhs to protect a shop which the boycotters appeared exceedingly anxious to wreck. For a time the mob threatened to rush the Sergeant, and he was made the target of various missiles, bricks and stones being thrown at him from the street and the verandahs opposite, while men who were stationed on the verandahs above him attempted to drop flower pots on his head. With his revolver pointed at the rioters, however, Detective Terrett kept them at a safe distance until help arrived. In this instance, as in most others, the Chinese showed great antipathy to the Indian police, and every time the Sikhs charged the mob they were driven back by volleys of stones.

Another Sergeant in Des Voeux Road was manfully guarding a shop against a mob, and had been successful in keeping them at bay for a considerable time. But the boycotters were most anxious to enter that shop, and eventually gained admission by a cunning ruse. A native, apparently out of breath, rushed up to the Sergeant and informed him that a shop in Connaught Road had been broken into. The Sergeant hastened to the scene only to find that he had been hoaxed, and on returning to the shop in Des Voeux Road he found that it had been wrecked by the rioters.

At the Central Police Station a patrol was just moving out when a native reported to the Inspector on duty that the boycotters were about to attack his godown in Connaught Road and carry off his goods. A squad of police was specially directed to that locality, and arrived in time to save the shop. Several other places of business to which the rioters had directed attention were saved from destruction by the prompt intervention of the police, who did splendid duty throughout this trying time. One of their first doings when the riot became serious was to close all the arms shops and place a guard over each.

After midnight things quietened down considerably, but the police did not relax their vigilance. Next morning

RIOTING WAS RENEWED.

Just after the weary patrollers of the previous night arrived at the Central Station early in the morning, a report was received there that another attack was contemplated and the police were ordered out again. From that time on matters went from bad to worse, and from a boycott of Japanese goods the occurrence developed into a mob riot.

Business was at a standstill in the western district, and as the mob grew more riotous many shops were closed. Armed police patrols were to be met in all quarters, and in many instances were roughly treated by the rioters, whose principal weapons were bamboos and stones. At two o'clock on Monday afternoon word was sent to the Central Police Station that Queen's Road was filled with a howling mob of rioters who were throwing stones indiscriminately at anybody, and that

THE MILITARY MUST BE CALLED OUT.

Fifteen minutes after this Detective Inspector Hanson was informed by telephone that the riot was increasing; that the mob had attacked the police, and that one man had been shot. Matters were now considered too serious for further delay in resorting to the last method

for quelling a disturbance, and word was sent to the General Officer Commanding requesting that soldiers might be despatched to the scene of the riot.

It was the fight near the International Hotel in which the police were forced to fire. There a dense mob had gathered with the intention of looting a shop when Sergeant Cooper, who had with him a European and three or four Indian constables, charged the rioters with clubbed rifles. The suddenness of their charge and the energy of their blows enabled the police to drive the mob along the road as far as the "Land we Live in" Hotel. Here, however, the rioters were strengthened by mobs which poured into Queen's Road from each side of East Street, which is generally known as Taipingshan. This solid body of men then rushed the few constables, hurling bricks and stones at them which according to one sightseer, fell as thick as hail stones upon the heads of the custodians of the peace. Sergeant Cooper's left arm was badly cut and bleeding, but still he and his men boldly faced the mob and tried to drive them back. After another fusillade of stones, however, he saw that it was useless, and ordered his men to fire.

POLICE FIRE ON THE MOB.

The discharge of the carbines somewhat abated the energy of the mob, who looked as though they had been greatly surprised, and gradually fell back. In all about ten shots were fired, and two men were wounded, but not fatally. One was shot through the buttocks, while a bullet passed through the leg of a second man. There happened to be bluejackets handy when Sergeant Cooper gave the order to fire, and it is stated that one handy man took the rifle out of a fallen Indian constable's hands, and joined forces with the European constables. His bullet is believed to have found a billet, but he stated that it was not his fault. He aimed above the heads of the rioters, but a falling brick lowered his elevation. The cool courage of the European police at this crisis, according to an onlooker, was a sight worth seeing, and the manner in which they stuck to their duty was highly commendable. There can be no doubt that the police volley quenched the ardour of the mob, for after this they fell back, and by the time the soldiers arrived all was comparatively quiet.

ARRIVAL OF THE MIDDLESEX MEN.

When Mr. J. R. Wood, the Police Magistrate, and Captain Lyons, Assistant Superintendent of Police, were observed standing outside the Café Weismann and looking anxiously along Queen's Road East, further developments were anticipated. The object of their wait was soon apparent, for a section of the Middlesex Regiment were observed marching westward. The Magistrate and Captain Lyons joined them, marching before the soldiery. At Bonham Strand West a halt was called, and here Captain Badeley, Superintendent of Police, and the Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving, Registrar-General, who was accompanied by Mr. Ho Kom Tong, put in an appearance. Mr. Wood held the Riot Act in his hand, ready to read it at the first indication of a disturbance, but the sight of the men in khaki was sufficient to keep order among the already frightened mob.

PEACEFUL PERSUASION.

Mr. Ho Kom Tong was present as interpreter, and exhorted the mob to return to their homes and thus avoid bloodshed. But curiosity held both rioters and those who were present simply to "look see," and scarcely a man took the advice tendered. Meantime the police continued to scatter the mob in all directions, while the soldiers paraded in different streets. It was not long before a second section of the Middlesex arrived, soon to be followed by a third lot, and the three sections drew up in the form of a triangle at the junction of Queen's Road and Bonham Strand West. Here, all was expectation among the Europeans present, who anxiously awaited proceedings and the probable reading of the Riot Act. But nothing happened. The demonstration of the soldiers was sufficient for the time. Quietness reigned, and the Magistrate returned to the city. The soldiers, however, remained on duty, and as squads marched up the different streets branching off from Queen's Road, there was a general scatter of natives before them.

A CROWD OF PRISONERS.

The scene at the Central Police Station yesterday was one of the greatest activity. There was an incessant ringing of telephones and a continuous dashing to and fro of officers. On the compound near the gate a squad of armed Indian policemen were kept in readiness, and as soon as they were despatched to any quarter, another squad quietly lined up to await orders. At the Magistracy yesterday morning, likewise, there was that air of business which is associated with anything of unusual occurrence. Squatting on the small compound above the steps leading up from the Charge Room were a crowd of rioters under guard of an escort of Indians. Calm and peaceful enough they looked as they sat there awaiting their trial; it may be that they were preparing excuses to offer their Worships later in the day. The dock in the large Court, over which Mr. J. R. Wood presided, was filled, and charges of attempting to break into shops and riotous behaviour were the order of the day. In some cases his Worship imposed fines on the offenders, while in others they were committed to jail for terms of imprisonment ranging from one week to six months without the option. There were two charges of arson preferred against seven men, and all the offenders, being found guilty, were punished. Over one hundred cases were dealt with at the Magistracy yesterday, and a number of others will be heard to-day. When offenders were charged, the usual Chinese excuses were forthcoming in many instances. One of the men charged said he was only out for a constitutional, while another informed the Court that he went to one of the shops looted to buy a lead pencil.

Wan-chai has remained quiet through all the disturbance, and the police took all precautions to keep it quiescent. Special patrols were out yesterday, and as evening approached the strength of the mob was increased.

ALL QUIET.

All was quiet as we went to press last night. Many of the mob loitered about the western end of the city until a late hour, but strong military and police patrols were stationed at all quarters, and the rioters kept "on the move." Many of the native business places closed their shops after dark, while those who ventured to keep open had placards placed in their windows stating that they did not sell Japanese goods. A number of the big native stores such as Look Hing's, which the mob had threatened to loot, had special guards over them, while on the application of the Japanese Consul a strong guard was placed over the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha's godown. Throughout the riot however, not one Japanese store was interfered with, the boycotters confining their attacks to Chinese shops suspected of selling Japanese goods.

A PEACEFUL DAY.

The demonstration of the military, coupled with the exertions of the police, had the desired effect upon the boycotters. Strong military and police patrols guarded the streets on Monday night, and native loiterers were not dealt lightly with, the result being that when the soldiers were recalled to barracks at midnight all was quiet. On Tuesday morning the city had assumed its normal state, and business was resumed in those places where on the previous day riot had been rampant. Most of the native shops dealing in Japanese goods, however, remained closed, it is said on the suggestion of the Registrar General, who recommended such shopkeepers to keep their shutters up until things quietened down somewhat.

It now appears that the originators of the boycott were a body known as the "Dare to Die" Society, and that the Triad Society had nothing whatever to do with the riot. It is now said that many shopkeepers dealing in Japanese commodities had received anonymous notes containing the following warning, "We hear that you are a traitor. Take warning." The fate of a number of those who did not take warning has already been told.

A widely spread rumour stated that one of the causes leading up to Monday's disorder was the cutting off of a man's ears, but we have it on the best authority that no such event occurred.

A native who was shot on Monday has since succumbed in the Government Civil Hospital. Reports are current that six other Chinese were shot, but the police have received no information regarding this.

Quite a number of the charges in connection with the riots have not yet been heard, but to date the cases below have been dealt with, the results being as follow:—

Two men were fined \$2 or seven days, and the fines were paid.

15 men were fined \$2 or seven days: two paid fines and the rest went to prison.

24 men were fined \$25 or seven days: two paid fines and the remainder went to jail.

Five prisoners were discharged.

Eight men were sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment.

Eight men were committed to jail for three months.

Two received twelve strokes of the birch each, and were detained for 24 hours.

Two men were fined \$50, or seven days' imprisonment.

Four prisoners were sentenced to six months' hard labour.

Mr. C. F. Dixon (of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings) applied to his Worship for a re-hearing in the case in which Leung Sing Tak was committed to jail for six months for being a ringleader of the boycotters. He informed his Worship that the punishment would not be a severe one if the man was guilty, but he thought, after he had cross-examined the witnesses, that his Worship might form a different opinion as to whether he was the ringleader or not. If he was proved not to be, his Worship might be disposed to lessen the sentence.

The re-hearing was granted and took place on the 4th inst.

Mr. C. F. Dixon said he intended to call witnesses to show that prisoner was not a man likely to be a ringleader in an affair of this kind. He wished first, however, to ask Inspector Ritchie if he really thought that this man was a ringleader.

Inspector Ritchie considered he was seeing that he tried to break open the doors and was leading the crowd.

The prisoner was called, and said he was employed in a fish monger's stall at the Central Market. On Sunday night he was sent out by his master to pay a bill, and on his way back to the market he met a friend. Seeing a crowd of over one thousand men in Queen's Road they went along to see what was the matter. Witness had a pair of clogs on at the time, and was afraid of walking too quickly lest he should tread on the feet of some of the crowd and get into trouble. As the crowd swayed his way he and his friend were pushed under the verandah and then up to the door of a shop which had iron bars in front of it. He was hanging on to these iron bars with both hands so that he should not fall when the police arrested him.

Have you ever attended any meeting in connection with the boycott?—No. I don't know the meaning of meeting yet.

You were arrested just outside of this shop?—Yes.

Were you shouting and urging the crowd to attack the shop?—I called out a few times to my friend to let him know where I was, as I lost sight of him in the crowd.

After further evidence had been heard Mr. Dixon asked his Worship to say that Inspector Ritchie had made a bona fide mistake, and discharge the defendant.

His Worship re-affirmed his decision.

A LOSS TO THE MANILA COMMUNITY.

The Manila *Cable* refers to the death of Mr. George Wolf in these terms:—

The entire business community was shocked at the announcement of the death of George Wolf, who for many years has been a recognized leader in commercial circles in the Philippine Islands. Mr. Wolf early established here a firm whose methods of doing business and whose broad and generous ideas gained for it a distinct place. Personally he had a host of friends and only his domestic tastes and extreme modesty prevented his prominence in general circles. His word was his bond and those whom he liked he would go far to oblige. His loss is a serious one to the Philippines.

THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT AND EXTRADITION CASES.

INTERESTING ARGUMENT AT THE MAGISTRACY.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy on the 3rd inst. the hearing of the application for the surrender of Chan Sum Cheung to the Chinese Government was continued.

Mr. Denny (of the Crown Solicitor's office) made the application on behalf of the Chinese Government, and Mr. John Hastings (of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings) appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Hastings stated that the Chinese Government, or some person sent down here by the Viceroy of Canton, was applying for the extradition of this man on the ground that he committed armed robbery in the Sun Mui District in March last. His Worship would quite understand what a committal warrant meant in these cases. They were not dealing here—he was going to say with a civilized Government—but he would say with a European Government. In the case of the French, the German or any European Government, if applying for an extradition, the great probability would be that the case was a true one, and that the man would get a fair trial when he was taken to the country which was demanding his extradition. But it was quite different in dealing with a power like China. His Worship was perfectly well aware that in these cases there was no trial worthy of the name. He might say that the Magistrate's order for committal was practically the death warrant of the person ordered to be committed. Therefore his Worship should scrutinise with the greatest possible care the evidence which was offered in support of the claim for extradition; especially as it was common knowledge that these cases which were brought by the so-called Chinese Government, which was really not the Chinese Government at all, but some mandarin or other person who was charged with the duty of asking for these extraditions. From experience in the past it was perfectly well known that these cases were too often entirely trumped up. That was to say that the mandarins who asked for the extradition wanted the man for some purpose or other, and for that reason he impressed upon his Worship that the evidence in this case—as in all these cases—required to be scrutinised, examined, weighed and sifted with the greatest possible care. In the case of a European Government his Worship would be sure when the prisoner got to the country asking for his extradition that the evidence would be weighed and justice would be done. We knew from our experience in these cases that such a thing as justice was unknown in China—justice from our point of view. Mr. Hastings asked his Worship to consider what was the nature of the evidence that the Chinese Government were required to bring before him. This had been a matter of very great controversy in the past, and his Worship was perfectly well aware how that controversy arose. The Treaty of Tientsin laid down that criminals were only to be handed over on proof of guilt. Then we came to the Ordinance in this Colony which regulated procedure in extradition cases: that laid down something very different. It said the magistrates must have such proof as would be necessary to commit a prisoner for trial at the Criminal Sessions. This difference had been set at rest by the judgment in Wong Ka Chuen's case, in which the learned Chief Justice had discussed the points to which he (Mr. Hastings) had alluded. The Chief Justice said the duty of the magistrate was to consider whether the evidence given raised a strong or probable presumption of the guilt of the accused, and that, of course, required very much stronger and more cogent evidence to satisfy. His Worship would see by the Extradition Ordinance that any proceedings for an extradition had to be commenced by a requisition from the Chinese authorities, and such a requisition had been put in in this case. On it a warrant had been issued and the prisoner was arrested. He was to be taken back to China by a man named Tam, who was mentioned in the requisition. They had in evidence, from

the official who came to Hongkong, that Tam had not applied here at all. Another man came, and gave as his reason that Tam was dead. It did not matter whether Tam was dead or not; the fact remained that he was the person designated by the Viceroy to come here, apply for the extradition and take the prisoner when he was handed over. The information, apparently, was filed by Tam but as he was since dead he could not take the prisoner, and Mr. Hastings submitted that this vitiated the whole proceedings.

His Worship—There ought to have been a second requisition after Tam's death?

Mr. Hastings—Clearly, and it is not for the Hongkong Government to hand this prisoner over to anybody else.

His Worship remarked that it was not his duty to hand the prisoner over to anybody.

Mr. Hastings—Your Worship merely commits, but the responsibility is on your Worship to see that the proceedings are in order.

Proceeding, Mr. Hastings said this was a very peculiar procedure, and, as pointed out by the Chief Justice, his Worship had no jurisdiction whatever over this man except under the words of the Treaty and the Extradition Ordinance. In an extradition case the very smallest slip was fatal to the proceedings and that was the reason why the forms had to be so carefully filled. On that point he wished to refer His Worship to *Iu Kai Shing's* case, where the matter was gone into most carefully by the Chief Justice. The whole of that judgment expressed very clearly that the forms must be complied with to the letter, and there was no question of amendment, and no question that because one person was not here the prisoner could be handed over to another person. He asked his Worship to say on these preliminary points that this was fatal to the proceedings. The requisition was the foundation of the proceedings, and could not be amended. There could be no longer any order for committal or any order for extradition. There was another point which he wished to raise on this requisition: the Ordinance laid down that the requisition should be made to the Governor by some officer of the Chinese Government. This was not a requisition to the Governor at all; it was a requisition to the Consul at Canton. He did not know why the requisition had been made to the Consul, but he contended that it was fatal to the proceedings as it did not comply with the Ordinance, and was not a requisition to the Hongkong Government.

His Worship—I think the same procedure of requisition was followed in *Iu Kai Shing's* case.

Mr. Hastings did not think so. It seemed to him an important point, and one that had to be complied with if the proceedings were in order. Then his Worship would remember the point discussed in *Iu Kai Shing's* case as to the necessity of an engagement by the Chinese Government that the criminal should not be tried on any other charge. The Chief Justice said he entertained a strong view that the engagement should accompany the requisition. He laid it down in clear terms that the engagement which had to be given was an engagement by the Government at Peking.

Mr. Denny's stated that in consequence of that judgment a new Ordinance had since been passed.

Mr. Hastings was unaware of this, but he submitted that this was not a true case at all. The persons who brought the charge had been clever in this way: they had not fabricated the crime altogether, but they had taken advantage of a crime committed and tried to fasten it on to the defendant. He submitted that there was not sufficient evidence to hang a dog on, let alone sending a man to have his head cut off. This was only one more attempt to fix a trumped-up crime upon an innocent man.

Mr. Denny's said it had been contended that his Worship, in the position of a judge, was practically trying a man for murder. That was a statement which ought never to have been made. This was a Court of Law, not a Government, and if Governments did occasionally act in bad faith, that had nothing to do with the Court. The magistrate was supposed to commit if the evidence adduced raised a strong and probable presumption of guilt. Section 10 of the Magistrates Ordinance said that a magistrate, dealing with cases in which he had no juris-

diction, if he found a *prima facie* case should commit, and if the evidence was not sufficient he should discharge the defendant. In this case the prisoner was not arrested on the requisition, but on an information sworn by a Chinese officer. Subsequently the requisition from the Viceroy of the Two Kwang Provinces arrived and the Governor issued an order to the magistrate commanding him to make another warrant issue, and that was the warrant on which the prisoner was at the present time in custody. His Worship adjourned the case for a week to consider the points raised.

THE HONGKONG COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

We have been favoured with a copy of the Calendar of the Hongkong College of Medicine for 1908-9.

A short history of the College is given from which we make the following extract:—

The original name of the institution was the Hongkong College of Medicine for Chinese; but in February, 1907, the name was altered by the Court, with the concurrence of the then Patron, His Excellency Lieut.-Colonel Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G., by the omission of the limiting phrase, which experience had proved to be undesirable, since students of other nationalities than Chinese now avail themselves of the facilities offered by the College. Under the modified name, the Hongkong College of Medicine was incorporated by the Hongkong College of Medicine Incorporation Ordinance, 1907.

The Hongkong College of Medicine has thus far had no visible existence; and has had to use makeshifts to make good its somewhat anomalous circumstances. It has had its headquarters in the Alice Memorial Hospital, and the affiliated *Nethersole* and *Ho Min Ling* Hospitals have also been open to students for purposes of clinical instruction; but, in addition, the College has borrowed accommodation for special purposes all over the city, e.g., the Surgery lectures have been delivered at the Government Civil Hospital, Biology has been taught at Queen's College, Chemistry and Physics in the Queen's College Laboratory, Public Health in the Royal Sanitary Institute's lecture hall, Pathology and Bacteriology in the Public Mortuary and the Bacteriological Institute, Anatomical Dissection at the Public Mortuary; and the Tung Wa Hospital has also been made use of in tutorial classes for the clinical material it affords.

College buildings are, however, soon to be erected. The Government in 1905 reserved on the Tai Ping Shan resumed area a site in every way suitable for the purposes of a Medical College, convenient of access for Lecturers, and centrally placed in relation to the Government Civil Hospital, Alice Memorial Hospital, *Nethersole* Hospital, *Ho Min Ling* Hospital, Tung Wa Hospital, the Public Mortuary and the Bacteriological Laboratory, to be granted to the Court free of charge; and a generous Chinese gentleman, Mr. Ng Li Hing, an old resident of this Colony, in 1907, offered to spend \$50,000 in the erection of College buildings on the site thus held in readiness. His offer was accepted, and the buildings were about to be commenced, when Mr. H. M. Mody, a Parsee gentleman, came forward with an offer to His Excellency the Governor, Sir F. J. D. Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., to provide a sum of \$180,000 for the erection of a University of Hongkong, which should incorporate the existing College of Medicine; and, pending discussion of the possibility of carrying through this large scheme, the Court decided to delay building operations. Mr. Ng Li Hing has indicated his willingness to allow his gift to go towards the University scheme.

Towards the end of 1906, property of the estimated value of \$10,000 was bequeathed to the College for its maintenance, under the will of the late Mr. Tang Chuk Kai.

For the encouragement of the students, several *Belillios* Scholarships, under trusts established by the late E. B. *Belillios*, Esq., C.M.G., a Government Scholarship, and a *Blake* Scholarship, established by the Chinese Community in memory of His Excellency Sir Henry Arthur Blake, G.C.M.G., are open to competition at various stages of the curriculum.

ANNUAL LICENSING SESSIONS.

The annual meeting of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace to consider applications for publicans' and adjunct licenses for the forthcoming year was held at the Magistracy on the 4th inst. Mr. J. R. Wood presided and among the other Justices were the Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving, Captain F. J. Baddeley, Messrs. W. Bowen Rowlands, G. N. Orms, Ho Kom Tong, A. H. Hollingworth, A. Shelton Hooper, E. D. C. Wolfe, E. O. Hutchison, A. Denison, D. W. Trautman, A. F. Arcull, Ng Li Hing and Captain W. E. Clarke.

The following were granted publicans' licenses for the hotels mentioned:—

A. F. Davies, The Hongkong Hotel, 21-31, Queen's Road Central and 1-3, Pedder Street; D. Dorabjee, The King Edward Hotel, 3 and 5, Des Voeux Road Central; F. Silbermann, The Globe Hotel, 184, Queen's Road Central; M. Sternberg, The International Hotel, 818 and 32, Queen's Road Central; W. Krater, The Rose, Shamrock and Thistle Hotel, 304 and 306, Queen's Road Central; M. Matthaei, The Oriental Hotel, 2, Queen's Road Central; G. Green, The Criterion Hotel, 98 and 100, Queen's Road Central; M. Tchetchelniski, The Land We Live In Hotel, 332 and 334, Queen's Road Central; B. Mayer, The Colonial Hotel, 1, Jubilee Street; L. Comar, The Cosmopolitan Hotel, 65, Des Voeux Road Central; E. Oliver, The New Travellers' Hotel, 70, Queen's Road Central; C. L. W. Seeger, The German Tavern, 266 and 268, Queen's Road Central; R. H. Whittaker, The Praya East Hotel, 4, 41 and 42, Praya East; J. E. Barker, The Stag Hotel, 181 and 150, Queen's Road Central; and 99 and 101, Wellington Street.

The application from I. Grusman for a publican's license to carry on the business of the Central Hotel at 78, Queen's Road Central, was then considered.

Mr. M. J. D. Stephens appeared for the applicant, Mr. John Hastings appeared to oppose the application on behalf of Mr. G. Green of the Criterion Hotel, and Messrs. O. F. Dixon and E. B. Deason also appeared to oppose the application on behalf of Chinese shopkeepers in the vicinity.

The Chairman stated that he had received two petitions asking the Justices not to grant the application. Mr. Deason put in a third.

Mr. Stephens stated that the applicant moved into the part of the town where he now was because his old premises had to be rebuilt, and it would take a month or six weeks to complete that rebuilding. If the Justices allowed his client to remain there for a month or six weeks, he would then apply for permission to stay there permanently, and would give his reasons why later. He thought as the matter stood at present the police had no objection.

The Chairman—The police have no objection as a temporary measure.

Mr. Stephens put in a letter received from Captain Lyons, and asked the Justices to first consider the question of allowing his client to stay where he was until his old premises were rebuilt. Then if the house was a well conducted one he would apply for permission to remain there altogether. There were other hotels in the vicinity, and if there were one or two there that was no reason why there should not be more. He did not see why the privilege should be given to the few to stay in the centre of the town if others were to be debarred. That was not a fair way to look at the matter. If they were going to have a hard and fast rule they should not allow anyone to go beyond the cross roads. The first public house was the one to which the rickshaws took the men who frequented these places; they went to the nearest so that they could speedily return to the wharf and get more fares. On Sunday week when the fleet arrived here the speaker passed along Queen's Road West and was nearly knocked down several times, not only by drunken men but by rickshaws. This did not affect him very much, because he managed to dodge them, but some people would not like that. Take ladies, for instance. It would be a very unpleasant thing for them to pass these public houses. These ladies stagger when they go along (loud laughter). Not in the sense perhaps that your Worship and the

Justices are thinking, but they stagger at the sight when they go down to buy curios or other articles and see these public houses in full swing. If the Justices had passed along Queen's Road West when the fleet was in they would have seen a perfect pandemonium. If his client was debarred from moving up towards the central he contended that the rest ought to be debarred, and he would say that for the good order of the town all these hotels should be removed beyond the cross roads. Considering the narrowness of the streets and the amount of the traffic it was not right that they should be in the central, and some day or other there would be an accident; some man would be knocked down and injured. He thought they ought all to be removed, and suggested that his Worship should go along occasionally and see for himself. There was a Jack Tar picket and a Marine picket to keep the bluejackets in order, so the Naval Authorities evidently thought there was necessity for keeping order, and, if they did, surely the police of the Colony would. If there was a sudden demand on the police, and none available to keep order, these men would turn up this part of the town.

Captain Badeley—They would come and help us probably.

Mr. Stephens—They would probably be in the public houses.

Captain Badeley—But they would come out.

Mr. Stephens—You couldn't get them out if they were being entertained. Jack Tar wouldn't obey the orders of the police.

Captain Badeley—No.

Mr. Stephens—But he would probably use very strong language.

Mr. Hastings submitted that the question which the Licensing Justices had to consider in this case was whether fresh licensing premises were required in this particular neighbourhood. Mr. Stephens had spoken of a temporary licence, but that was not what was asked for: the applicant asked for a permanent licence for these premises. He wished to come to this portion of the town which was already well provided with licensed premises, really with the object of taking away the business of the others. The argument advanced in favour of the applicant was a little difficult to follow. Because he had been knocked down by drunken men in the neighbourhood he Mr. Stephens pressed upon the Justices that there should be another public house there.

Mr. Stephens—My argument was that there should be no public house there at all.

Mr. Hastings—Then one does not see how it should apply in favour of your client.

Mr. Deacon said there were undoubtedly too many public houses in the vicinity, and that number should not be added to.

Mr. Hastings pointed out that the applicant was now selling liquors without permission.

The Chairman—He has permission from the police.

Mr. Hastings—That is not a licence, and on that ground his application ought to be rejected.

The Court was then cleared for the Justices to consider the application. When it was reopened the Chairman announced that they had decided to refuse the application.

Mr. Stephens then applied for a temporary licence, but the Chairman said they had not power to grant it.

Mr. Stephens said he would probably have to petition the Governor-in-Council.

The following adjunct licences were granted:—

C. Fiedler, The Café Weismann Limited 34, Queen's Road Central; K. Uysetsuki, The Sei Foo Row Hotel, 36 and 37, Connaught Road Central; P. O. Peuster, The Peak Hotel, Victoria Gap; A. A. H. Milroy, The Sailors' Home, 394, Des Voeux Road West; J. H. Newbold, The Owl Grill Room, 29 and 31, Des Voeux Road Central; L. Gameau, The Astor House, 13, Queen's Road Central; Owen Elias Owen, The Kowloon Hotel, 30, Elgin Road Kowloon.

The application from K. Uysetsuki for an adjunct licence for the Sei Foo Row Hotel at 36 and 37, Connaught Road Central, the chairman announced, was objected to by the police.

Mr. Davidson said he appeared in support of the application, and had had no notice of the objection.

Captain Badeley—The objection is based upon a prosecution. The proprietor was convicted a short time ago for selling liquor otherwise than as his licence permitted. Liquor was sold the same way as in a bar, a piece of bread and cheese being placed before a customer. An adjunct licence permitted the licensee to sell liquor as an adjunct to meals.

Mr. Davidson said it was practically a universal practice for adjunct licensees to supply bread and cheese with liquor. Probably the main object of a person applying for liquor was merely the liquor. He was instructed that on the occasion to which the police referred to, beer and bread and cheese were supplied in the usual way, but the servant who supplied them omitted to ask the usual question. In this case he was instructed that information had been given to the police by the proprietor of the Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Captain Badeley—What has it got to do with it where we get our information?

Mr. Davidson—The breach complained of was when plain clothes officers went to the house and asked to be supplied with liquor. He submitted that the offence was a very trifling one, and was hardly sufficient for refusing the licence if it supplied a felt want.

After considering the application in camera the Chairman announced on the opening of the Court that the application would be granted, but the applicant should be warned against breaking the law again.

The applications by Tam King Kaw for an adjunct licence for the Shanghai Hotel, and by Po Fan for an adjunct licence for the Pan Hing Hotel, were refused, but the Chairman announced in regard to the second application that, if the applicant applied for a Chinese licence, the Registrar-General would support the application.

The Sessions then adjourned.

IMPEDING THE NAVIGATION OF THE "LOONG SANG."

TROUBLE ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Magistracy, on Nov. 4th, the No. 1 fireman of the steamer "Loong Sang" was prosecuted for assaulting the second engineer, and the same defendant, together with three other members of the crew, were charged by the captain of the steamer with impeding the navigation and progress of the vessel.

Mr. Davidson (of Messrs Hastings and Hastings) represented Captain S. J. Payne; Mr. Goldring appeared for the second engineer; and Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the fireman on both charges.

His Worship heard the assault case first.

Mr. Goldring stated that while the complainant and the third engineer were in the engine room on Saturday morning last, the defendant, the No. 1 fireman, was observed drinking water out of a mess room glass. Complainant warned him not to use glasses belonging to the mess room, and later the defendant rushed up to complainant, said he wanted to fight, and struck him. Complainant drew back, but as defendant rushed at him again, he knocked him down. The third engineer was sent to the chief engineer to report insubordination, and complainant shortly afterwards went on deck where he was followed by the fireman. The defendant then chased the engineer with a chopper, and the latter rushed into the mess room and secured a bottle with which to defend himself. The defendant then became so violent that he had to be put in irons, and he threatened to take complainant's life.

J. G. M. Ynill, second engineer on the a.s. "Loong Sang," said he saw the defendant going to drink water out of a mess glass last Saturday morning. The defendant was the No. 1 fireman, and spoke English well. After the mess room boy had gone on deck from the engine room defendant stepped up to witness and said, "O you wanchee makee fight?" Witness stepped back, and as the defendant followed him witness knocked him down. When the defendant got up and tried to seize a spanner witness knocked him down again. He

then sent the third engineer to report to the chief engineer, and went upon deck, the defendant following him. When the deck was reached the defendant rushed at him with a chopper. The chief engineer seized the fireman's arm, and the captain relieved him of the chopper.

Cross-examined—What weight are you?—I couldn't say.

Isn't it a fact this man bears a good character on board?—Not with me.

And you say the defendant challenged you to fight because you prevented him from drinking out of a mess room glass?—That is so.

Was the defendant not unconscious after you struck him a second time?—No.

George Park, third engineer of the "Loong Sang," saw the defendant strike the second engineer twice while in the engine room. On deck he saw the defendant with a chopper in his hand and the second engineer in the mess room defending himself with a chopper.

In cross-examination witness said he did not see the defendant in irons, but he knew that ice-water and bandages had been applied to his head.

Mr. Kong Sing said the case for the defence was that the second engineer, when he saw the defendant drinking out of the glass, struck him on the head and knocked him down.

Defendant said he had been No. 1 fireman on the "Loong Sang" for four and a half years. After taking the drink out of the mess room glass, which the "boy" gave him, the defendant struck him, and he became unconscious. When he recovered consciousness he rushed on deck shouting "save life," and the captain put him in irons. This was two days out from Hongkong.

Cross-examined—First of all the captain handcuffed you to a stanchion?—Yes.

And you slipped your hands?—No.

Then why were you put in double irons?—I don't know. I was unconscious.

Captain Payne deposed to putting the defendant in irons because he was a public danger, and had threatened to take the second engineer's life. His conduct had been good up to within the last couple of months.

Cross-examined—That was during the time the second engineer was on board.

You kept this man in irons two days out of Hongkong, didn't you?—No, only for twelve hours.

But you kept the man locked up?—Yes.

The case of impeding the vessel's navigation was then proceeded with.

Mr. Davidson said the alleged disobedience of orders took place on the same occasion as the assault. The vessel was then off the north coast of Luzon and in consequence of the fireman's behaviour and the refusal of the other defendants to return to duty, the ship lost steam and was becoming unmanageable. The Captain told the second, third and fourth defendants to return to their work, but they refused until they received orders from the first defendant. They told the Captain that he had ordered them to stop, and that they did not intend to go back until he was released. They were then appealed to individually to return to duty, and the first defendant, who was in irons, was ordered by the Captain to tell his men to go back to their posts, but he refused. At about one o'clock they were able to persuade the three defendants to return to their work by threats of returning to Manila to obtain naval assistance.

After hearing evidence his Worship sentenced the No. 1 fireman to six weeks imprisonment on the charge of assault, and on the second charge the other three defendants were each sentenced to seven days' hard labour.

In the world of functionaries in Indo-China we learn from a Tonkin paper there is consternation over the suppression of a number of directions générales. It is nothing less than a revolution rendered necessary by the enormous number of functionaries which has more than doubled in ten years, of whom the greater number have been appointed not because of their qualifications for the post, but solely because they were agreeable to certain powerful personages. If nepotism flourishes in France, and is even more temporary, it is in Indo-China that it reaches its fullest development.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, November 2nd.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE), AND MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ (ACTING PUISNE JUDGE).

INTERESTING APPEAL.

Before the Full Court the Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd., appealed against the decision of the Puisne Judge in the case Goldring v. the Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd. In the summary action the Puisne Judge gave judgment for the plaintiff for \$500, for damage done to his property during a storm.

Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. P. M. Hodgson (of Messrs. Ewens and Harston) appeared for the appellants and the respondent (who was assisted by Mr. E. J. Grist), appeared in person.

Sir Henry Berkeley said this was an appeal by the Humphreys Estate Co., as lessors of certain premises on the Kowloon side, against a decision of the Puisne Judge, in which the landlord was held to be liable in damages for injuries sustained by the tenant by the leaking of a roof due to alleged defective repair of that roof, which defect was alleged to be a breach of the covenant of the landlord to keep the roof in tenantable condition and repair. The first feature he would call attention to was that it was admitted on the evidence that the landlord had received no notice to repair. Their Lordships would see that the learned Puisne Judge, accepting that as a fact, and recognising the long series of cases which established the principle that under a covenant to repair the landlord was not liable for breach unless notice had been given, distinguished this particular case of Humphreys and Goldring from that long line of authorities which established that principle. And his Lordship had enunciated what seemed almost to be a new principle inasmuch as there were no authorities either in this Court or in the Courts in England directly sustaining the principle that the occupier of a flat who had a lease containing covenants such as were contained in this lease, was under no liability to give his landlord any notice of want of repair.

The Chief Justice—Do any cases with regard to necessity of notice to repair refer to flats? In the case of the lower flats they would only know of necessity to repair by damage being done to the roof.

Sir Henry Berkeley—I don't see that that makes any difference whatever. I think that each case which comes before the Court for enunciation of a principle has to depend on the facts of the particular case. Proceeding, Counsel said he proposed to take the case in detail and discuss the facts because it was impossible to say what the law was in a given case until it was agreed as to what the facts were. He asked their Lordships' attention to the writ. On the admission of the plaintiff, as part of his case, he was the lessee of the premises at Kowloon. He asked particular attention to the wording, because everything in this case would turn upon the true construction of the contract between the parties. Everything would depend in this case upon what passed from the lessor to the lessee under the contract. If the landlord retained in his possession and control the roof, pipes and gutters, then the long line of cases mentioned in this instance would not apply. Under the expression "premises" everything passed that was necessary to the effective enjoyment of the premises let. He thought it was hardly necessary for him to press upon the Court that if a man let a flat, the roof over that flat was a necessary adjunct to his enjoyment of that flat, and if a man took the lease of a flat without any reservation he got the possession and control of the roof. He submitted that the roof was an easement, and the tenant would have a right to go on the roof for the enjoyment

of that easement. Therefore at this stage he put it that the view taken by the Puisne Judge, that plaintiff would have been a trespasser, if he had gone on the roof, was a mistaken one. The agreement was not drawn up by a professional man; it was one of those things that could be procured at a stationer's, probably bought by the gross.

Mr. Goldring—It was supplied by Ewens and Harston.

Sir Henry Berkeley said the landlord let these premises with all appurtenances, and the drain pipes were appurtenant to the holding. The drain pipes were there for the convenience of the occupiers.

Mr. Goldring contended that it was perfectly clear that in the absence of express words a demise was only of those things which were expressed in it. According to all the authorities, a demise did not pass anything more than what was actually meant in the agreement. He submitted that the learned judge in this case was perfectly right in holding that the possession and control of the roof was retained by the landlords, because he had no means of access to it whatever, from the premises occupied by him; to gain access to it, it would be necessary to lash two bamboo ladders together. It could not be said that the roof was in any way demised to him, and that being the case he submitted to their Lordship that there was a very clear duty thrown upon the landlords to keep in order the gutters and the roof. Mr. Goldring referred their Lordships to the case of Clerk and Linsell on torts, a case in which it was held that there was a duty on the part of landlords to exercise reasonable precautions against damages to flats.

The Chief Justice—You sue on a covenant, and a covenant may be so strictly drawn that it would not cover this case. There may be a duty irrespective of the covenant which you have not sued upon.

Mr. Goldring—The summary court jurisdiction permits a judge to take into consideration other cases than one, and I think that is what the learned Puisne Judge did in this case. It makes my case strong if I establish first of all that I have a right to action for damages in tort, and it makes it even stronger if I have a covenant.

The Chief Justice—Either you've got a duty under the covenant or another duty under Common Law.

Mr. Goldring—The Puisne Judge's decision was based on the whole of the facts, and the law broadly.

The Chief Justice—Supposing we are against you on the covenant and on ordinary grounds of negligence, this point does not seem to have been answered: that the landlord, having retained the possession of the roof, allowed the accumulation of water which by some means found its way on to your property.

Mr. Goldring said an overseer would be sufficient to overlook all the Company's houses in Kowloon.

After further argument their Lordships reserved their decision.

Wednesday, November 4th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ (ACTING PUISNE JUDGE).

AN APPLICATION FOR JUDGMENT.

The case in which S. E. Allana and Co. sued Miss M. Hayden to recover payment for goods sold, was mentioned in court yesterday.

Mr. C. F. Dixon (of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings) represented the plaintiff and Mr. G. E. Morrell (of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morrell) appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Dixon said the plaintiffs had disposed of their business and the goodwill, stock-in-trade and book debts to a third party, so he supposed the right of action which was in the plaintiff was now vested in the third party. Therefore he would ask his Lordship to allow the case to go into Friday's list in order that he could see the third party and ascertain what his wishes were with regard to this action.

Mr. Morrell asked for judgment and costs for the defendant for what it was worth. It was obvious that the plaintiff knew he was bankrupt, although in the box he swore that he was a wealthy man. In this he committed deliberate perjury, for he sold his business and filed his petition in bankruptcy on the same day. Plaintiff's case was absolutely broken down, and the defendant was entitled to judgment, otherwise in the bankruptcy proceedings a proof would be filed against defendant for debt.

Mr. Dixon—I am prepared to go on with the case, but cannot proceed with it in its present form.

Mr. Morrell—I ask your Lordship for judgment.

His Lordship—On the merits of the case?

Mr. Morrell—On the merits of the case, and on the plaintiff's cross-examination.

His Lordship (to Mr. Dixon) Can you go on after having filed your petition?

Mr. Dixon—Certainly. The plaintiffs have assigned the goodwill of their business, stock-in-trade and book debts to somebody else. That vests, subject to notices which I have to give under the Judicature Act, whatever rights the plaintiff had in this debt in the person who purchased the book debts. He will be entitled, if he thinks fit, to go on with the action and if he succeeds my friend will have to pay all the costs.

His Lordship—Can you go on now? You have assigned your interest.

Mr. Dixon—I am prepared, with your Lordship's permission, to amend the title in the action and go on with the case.

Mr. Morrell—My friend cannot appear for Allana. Allana brought the action knowing he was insolvent, and defendant is entitled to judgment.

His Lordship—I don't think you are entitled to judgment, so far, but I will make a condition that you get your costs for to-day.

Mr. Dixon—Oh, no, my Lord. Against whom, my Lord?

His Lordship—On behalf of whom are you appearing?

Mr. Dixon—I am appearing at present for Allana and Co.

Mr. Morrell—Who don't exist?

Mr. Dixon—And I am asking for the case to stand over as Allana has sold his business.

His Lordship—You are appearing for the plaintiff Allana?

Mr. Dixon—Yes.

His Lordship—He has no longer any interest in the subject matter of this claim.

Mr. Dixon—He has assigned the debt to somebody else. I am entitled to apply for an adjournment.

His Lordship—I can only grant the application on the payment of costs.

Mr. Dixon—Against whom does your Lordship make the order?

His Lordship—I don't know who your clients are, but if I grant your application it will be on those terms.

Mr. Dixon—Will your Lordship adjourn the case?

His Lordship—On those terms? I cannot possibly decide on the merits now, and I am not clear that the plaintiff is entitled to go on.

Mr. Dixon—I am not prepared to go on.

Mr. Morrell drew his Lordship's attention to Ordinance No. 3 of 1873 which gave the Court power to commit a man to prison for three months for perjury, and asked his Lordship to commit the plaintiff.

Mr. Dixon—It is quite possible I could make a similar application with regard to my friend's client before I have finished with her.

Mr. Morrell—You have finished with her.

His Lordship—I will adjourn the case, and allow the defendant costs for the day.

Rear-Admiral Stokes and Mrs. Stokes left for Home by the P. & O. Mail "Delhi" at the farewell dinner given to Admiral and Mrs. Stokes a week ago. His Excellency the Governor so admirably voiced the sentiments of the community that there is no need for us to do more than endorse them and assure both Admiral and Mrs. Stokes that while their departure is viewed with general regret, the best wishes of the community will follow them to their new home.

Thursday, November 5th.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR FRANCIS
FIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

PETITIONS FOR RECEIVING ORDERS.

Re Wai Lung Shan.

Mr. B. D. Atkinson (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon), who appeared for the petitioning creditor said the debt was \$622.50. As far as could be ascertained the liabilities amounted to \$30,000 and the assets totalled \$2,000 cash, which was now in the hands of the Official Receiver. There was a chance of additional assets being forthcoming, but it was impossible to make an affidavit on them with any certainty at present.

His Lordship—When are you likely to have these assets?

Mr. Atkinson—I am trying to get them as soon as I can. The debtor has certain monies owing him outside Hongkong, but he is willing to put them in as assets in order to fix things up as well as he is able.

His Lordship—What is the act of bankruptcy?

Mr. Atkinson—Being out of the Colony and remaining out of it with intent to defeat and delay his creditors.

His Lordship—Has he ever been here?

Mr. Atkinson—He was a compradore here for sometime.

His Lordship—I don't see how a man can remain out if he has never been in.

Mr. Atkinson—He has left the Colony and remained out of it.

His Lordship—You have not shown that he was ever in the Colony.

Mr. Atkinson—He could not very well file a petition here if he had never been here, neither could he have contracted debts.

His Lordship—This is a creditor's petition, and you don't allege that he was ever in the Colony.

Mr. Atkinson—It is a well-known fact that he was a compradore here.

His Lordship—I do 't know it.

Mr. Atkinson—He is domiciled here.

His Lordship—He might have been in Kamschatka all the time, and yet be domiciled here.

Mr. Atkinson—He was before your Lordship and gave evidence in the Hongkong Bank case.

His Lordship—In connection with the question of domicile, I think as it has been mentioned that I ought to warn the profession that it is very doubtful whether any Chinese are domiciled in Hongkong, except perhaps a few whom we know quite well. They have to get rid of the desire to return to Canton.

Mr. Atkinson—They must get rid of that desire before they are properly domiciled?

His Lordship—Yes.

Mr. Atkinson—It is impossible to prove whether they are domiciled or not in that case.

His Lordship—That is what I say.

Mr. Atkinson—Suppose he was a British subject—born here?

His Lordship—The desire to return to Canton is so strong that I doubt very much whether it is possible for a Chinaman to be domiciled here. The application was granted.

Re the Wa Hop Tong.

Mr. L. Almada (of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morrell) who appeared for the petitioning creditor, said the debt in this case was \$3,822.35. The liabilities were \$11,500, the assets \$5,000, while the act of bankruptcy was notice of suspension of payment.

The petition was granted.

Re Chan Yue Shan.

Mr. Crowther Smith (of Messrs. Almada and Smith) represented the petitioning creditor.

Mr. Kong Sing said he appeared to oppose the petition on the ground of domicile just mentioned by his Lordship.

Mr. Smith said the debt was \$3,200. The assets were placed at \$14,000 or thereabouts, but since the petition had been filed the stock had been sold and realised about \$9000. The liabilities were approximately \$20,000 and the act of bankruptcy was notice of suspension of payment.

Mr. Kong Sing said he had filed a notice of opposition to this petition for a judgment creditor who had attached the property of the debtor.

Mr. Smith said no one had a right to appear in opposition to the petition except the debtor. The judgment creditor had no right to appear.

His Lordship—Where do you get that?

Mr. Smith—Can my friend give me his authority?

His Lordship—You stated the proposition.

Mr. Smith—The Ordinance does not give my friend authority to appear. Nothing can be done except what the Ordinance provides.

His Lordship—Supposing your petition is not accurate?

Mr. Smith—Let the debtor come and prove that.

His Lordship—A creditor who was interested might want to object very much to what he might think was a friendly arrangement, and he might wish to show that some of the statements made were untrue.

Mr. Smith—I think the public examination would be the time to do that.

Mr. Harston referred his Lordship to section 10 of the Bankruptcy Ordinance where, he thought, strong reason was given why the creditor should have the right to appear. After a receiving order had been made, all remedies were debarred.

His Lordship—If the creditor is interested when can he raise the question if he cannot bring it up now?

Mr. Smith—I don't see why he should raise the question really.

His Lordship heard Mr. Kong Sing, and after the petition had been read, said there must be an issue directed to try the question.

Re Chan Ah Kam.

Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the petitioning creditor, and Mr. L. Almada represented the debtor.

Mr. Grist said the debt was \$1,500; the assets were \$5,500 in Court, and \$10,000 debts due. The liabilities were estimated at \$44,000, and the act of bankruptcy was notice of suspension of payment.

Granted.

Re Wong Ting Chi.

Mr. Kong Sing represented the debtor who was one of several partners trading under the name of K-ee Cheong. A declaration filed said the liabilities of the K-ee Cheong were \$8,000, and the assets \$4,700, but debtors share was only \$500.

His Lordship—What is going to happen? Is this the bankruptcy of the K-ee Cheong?

Mr. Kong Sing—No, the bankruptcy of the debtor. He has other debts than those of the K-ee Cheong, and cannot pay them.

His Lordship—He has said nothing about the others.

Mr. Kong Sing applied for an adjournment, and his Lordship said he would take the matter in chambers later.

Re S.M.E. Allana.

In this case Mr. C. F. Dixon (of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings) represented the debtor, and Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared to oppose the application.

Mr. Dixon said the debtor had filed a declaration of inability to pay his debts. Also a petition asking that a receiving order be made against him, and that he might be adjudicated bankrupt. His assets amounted to \$12,600, the proceeds of the sale of the stock-in-trade, book debts and good will of his business. The liabilities were not stated, as this was not necessary in a debtor's petition. It was sufficient for the debtor to file a declaration of inability to pay his debts. All that his Lordship had to be satisfied about was that there were assets.

His Lordship—I must know that there are liabilities also. The Court can refuse an order unless there are substantial assets to share among the creditors. If the liabilities were twelve million there would not be substantial assets.

Mr. Dixon—But the liabilities are not twelve millions; the liabilities are about \$20,000.

Mr. Kong Sing—On the question of assets—

Mr. Dixon—I object to Mr. Kong Sing appearing. There are no papers on the file and he has not given notice.

Mr. Kong Sing—I have not given notice because this petition was put on the file only two or three days ago. I have not had time to consider my position, and think I am entitled to ask for an adjournment to enable me to file papers. If your Lordship will notice, the debtor's statement of assets is problematical. He offers to pay the creditors \$400 a month out of the sale of his business.

His Lordship (to Mr. Dixon)—You want to get the protection of the Bankruptcy Court for an arrangement with the creditors.

Mr. Dixon—This was a *bona fide* sale. If the debtor does not pay, the Official Receiver has his remedy. He can sue. Your Lordship frequently makes receiving orders on debts.

His Lordship—On recoverable debts.

Mr. Dixon—This is a debt due from one man.

His Lordship—Which may never be paid! I will adjourn the application until next Bankruptcy day.

Mr. Dixon—Next Bankruptcy day may be a long time. It is a long time since we had the last.

His Lordship said it would not be long, and adjourned the application.

ANNULLMENT OF ADJUDICATION.

Re Chan Mau Chi and Wing Ki Cheung.

Mr. Kong Sing stated that this was an application to rescind a receiving order. Chan Mau Chi was a partner in the Wing Ki Cheung and his liabilities were the same as those of the Wing Ki Cheung. That firm had now paid off its liabilities, and Chan Mau Chi wanted an order made rescinding the receiving order.

His Lordship—The Wing Ki Cheung bankruptcy is finished then?

Mr. Kong Sing—Yes, and the composition paid.

The Official Receiver stated that he had no objection, and His Lordship made the required order.

Friday, November 6th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. H. H. J.
GOMPERTZ (ACTING PUISSE JUDGE).

PRESENTS OR PURCHASES?

The case in which S. E. Allana sued Miss M. Hayden to recover payment for goods sold was concluded yesterday.

Mr. G. E. Morrell (of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morrell) who represented the defendant, said he understood the plaintiff did not wish to proceed with the action, and he had not paid the defendant the day's costs which the Court ordered.

His Lordship entered judgment and costs for the defendant.

DOUBTFUL PROCEEDINGS.

The action was mentioned in which the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. were sued by Yun Wan for the recovery of \$1,000, damages for the death of his wife, who was killed as the result of a collision.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Davidson (of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings) for the defendants.

Mr. Davidson asked his Lordship to strike out the action as the proceedings were defective. The action was brought under Ordinance 3 of 1899 and was a case which should have been brought by the executor. If there was no executor the action might be brought by one of the beneficiaries, but in that case particulars should be filed with the writ, giving the names of the other beneficiaries on whose behalf the one was suing. As they stood the proceedings were bad, and should be struck out. Section 6 said that the plaintiff was required, on taking out the writ of summons, to deliver to the defendant full particulars of the person or persons on behalf of whom the action was brought.

Mr. Kong Sing contended that the objection was not good because it might be in this case that the only beneficiary was the plaintiff.

His Lordship—It is not too late to furnish particulars now.

Mr. Kong Sing asked for an adjournment, which was granted.

THE AMERICAN FLEET AT AMOY.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

AMOY, 30th October.

Amoy awoke early this morning. Expectancy was visible everywhere. Shortly after daybreak the Stars and Stripes hoisted from the signal station told that the American Fleet was not far off, and excitement became intense. All the uplands were crowded with spectators eager to catch the first glimpse of the big ships, and the final touches that were needed to complete preparations in honour of the visitors were added with feverish haste. Shortly before eight o'clock the battleships could be distinctly seen by the naked eye. A little later they had made their way between the islands into the outer harbour, and, after paying the usual courtesies, dropped anchor about ten o'clock near the fort.

The occasion is indeed historic. It is of high interest and importance. Not only is it an indication of the success of the great experiment undertaken by the Battleship Fleet, but it is significant of the more cordial relations which are being cemented between China and the other Powers. Certainly nothing can exceed the heartiness of the welcome which China is extending to the American visitors. Her welcome is indeed a lavish one.

To meet the fleet Admiral Prince Sah had mustered seven or eight ships. There were five cruisers—"Ting Chi," "Fei Ying," "Hai Yang," "Hai Ting," and "Hai Chi," two gunboats "Yuen Kai" and "Fuh An," together with the "Pingching," the Customs revenue cruiser, and the transport "Fesohew." Waiting the arrival of the big ships were the American transports "Calga" and "Alexandra."

Early in the morning the cruiser "Fei Ying" went out to greet the visitors, and, on coming up with them about daylight, saluted the American Admiral. She escorted the fleet into harbour, where the German cruiser "Niobe" opened the saluting. The "Louisiana" then fired thirteen guns in honour of the Chinese Admiral, and Prince Sah's flagship the "Hai Chi" responded. Subsequently the usual calls were made and the time passed quietly until evening.

The visiting section of the battleship fleet is commanded by Rear Admiral William H. Emery, Rear Admiral Sperry having proceeded to Manila with the first section. Its organisation is:—

THIRD DIVISION.

Rear-Admiral W. H. Emery, commander.
Lieutenant R. W. Henderson, aid-flag lieutenant.
Lieutenant C. T. Hutchins, aid.
Lieutenant D. A. Weaver, assistant secretary.

	tonnage	commander
Louisiana (flagship)	16,000	Captain K. Niles
Virginia	14,948	" A. Sharp
Missouri	12,500	" B. M. Doyle
Ohio	12,500	" T. B. Howard

FOURTH DIVISION.

Rear-Admiral Seaton Schroeder, commander.
Lieutenant T. T. Craven, aid flag lieutenant.
Ensign E. E. Kimmel, aid.

	tonnage	commander
Wisconsin (flagship)	11,552	Capt. F. E. Beatty
Illinois	11,552	" J. M. Bowyer
Kearsarge	11,550	" H. Hutchins
Kentucky	11,520	" W. C. Cowles

The reception committee included Prince Yu Lan, the Viceroy of Fokien, the Governor of Chekiang, Admiral Sah, the Major-General of Fokien, the Taotai of Amoy, and Commissioners Taotai Mei and Oh'ei-yu. The bulk of the work was, however, undertaken by Taotai Mei (Dr. Mark), but, gigantic as it was, the result left nothing to be desired. The preparations were concentrated at the race course or parade ground. A special j-tty was built, a road was prepared over the sandy shore. Leading past the picturesque wall of the fort over which curious Chinese soldiers peeped to the parade where innumerable erections had sprung up in a remarkably short space of time. The entrance to the ground was under a solid looking tower, a brilliant crimson by day and a mass of light by night. Round the course were erected about a dozen matakeds,

beautifully finished with bunting, showing the Chinese and American colours, and comfortably fitted up for the accommodation of the men. At the top was a huge pavilion built of wood and glass, a handsome structure, beautiful in design and finished and equipped in excellent taste. Here everything that thought could suggest for the comfort and convenience of the visitors was found.

AMOY, October 30th.

Those who know Amoy may smile to see it compared to Venice. I have heard the comparison made by more than one. And it does not seem altogether inapt. If one wants to go almost anywhere a sampan has to be employed. Supposing business takes the visitor to the American Consulate it is too uncertain to walk round the tortuous roads of Kulangsu in the hope of getting there. Far better to go by water, and you are landed at the door. And the same with other houses and offices. It follows too that with most of the business transacted on the Concession on the Amoy side business people as well as visitors have to spend a few hours daily on the water. But the likeness to Venice does not end with the principal thoroughfare being a waterway; the sampans themselves help to heighten the impression. They are gay with colour, they are slightly raised fore and aft, and the boatman stands to his oars, as most Chinese do. There perhaps the comparison ends.

Amoy itself has a reputation which need not be mentioned. The city struggles along the sandy shore of the inner harbour, dominated by the rocks which thrust their innumerable curious forms into the sky line or dimple the surface of the low lying hills. The harbour too is dotted with rocks, forming striking marks above water and menacing unwary craft underneath. The feature of Amoy is indeed its rocks, many attracting attention by their peculiar contour. A walk through the native city especially in the evening, suggests inferno to the visitor who finds himself going down and down, descending steps and crawling along narrow gloomy streets, in which fitful lights accentuate the gross darkness. That of course is expected in an old Chinese city, but what can be said of Kulangsu, the beautiful island given over to the foreign settlement? It possesses many charming nooks, many interesting rocks, and many fine residences. But its roads, Ah! The maze, as our American friends would say, is only a circumstance to them. They are pretty enough, but they don't begin anywhere and they end in the same place. They turn and twist in sheer wantonness, and after the visitor has succeeded in losing himself once or twice he decides that it is better to take a sampan if he wants to get to any place that is accessible.

Well, this quiet sleepy place has suddenly awakened. It is full of people; its harbour is full of ships. The half of the Great White Fleet, the eight big American battleships accompanied by a presentable Chinese squadron of cruisers and gunboats, are lying off the old fort. The East and the West are united. The old and the modern have met. China herself supplies the greatest contrasts. The fortifications, relics of the antiquity which still enthralls the land, are now held by smartly uniformed soldiers, armed with rifle and bayonet and equipped like the most modern troops, the officers too displaying as much braid and gold as those of any Western country. Behind the fort is the parade ground with its beautiful reception hall and about a dozen matakeds. It is ablaze with colour: it is throbbing with animation.

After the big guns had boomed their greetings, the time was spent in exchanging visits. Nightfall produced a sight which has certainly not been witnessed in Amoy before. The eight battleships were illuminated from every possible part. Their stately outlines shone in a mass of electric bulbs, and as the light shimmered over the surface of the water the effect was very striking. The Chinese were moved to "Hi-yahs" and those who aspired to pidgin English expressed themselves "look see pidgin belong vely nice." Before seven o'clock the steam pinnacles of the Fleet maintained a regular service to the race course carrying the 3,000 men who were to dine on shore, and, of course, the Admiral and Officers who were to be similarly entertained.

The men had a good time in the matakeds. They all seemed to enjoy the Chinese fare, and as it was washed down by plenty of liquor, they had no cause for dissatisfaction. The meal was well served. Then to add to the pleasure of the men they received a number of souvenirs, such as fans, flags and so on. Afterwards they adjourned to the Chinese theatre where a talented company of Chinese artistes performed.

The Admiral and Officers were entertained in the reception hall which was decorated in excellent taste throughout. His Imperial Highness Prince Yu Lang, His Excellency Sang Shou, Viceroy of Fokien, His Excellency Liang Tun-yen President of the Board of Foreign Affairs, His Excellency Shang Hai Hong, provincial treasurer, and Rear-Admiral O. P. Salt, Commander-in-chief of the Chinese Squadron, received the visitors. Including members of the reception committee, Chinese officials, gentry, and Americans, about 200 sat down to dinner. The menu was typically Chinese but, of course, the excellent liquors were brought from other lands. The visitors were not altogether new to chop sticks, having made use of them in Japan, but knives and forks were provided for those who were not expert with the chopsticks. The repast was thoroughly enjoyed. With good food, good wine and good fellowship it could not well be otherwise. A naval band discoursed pleasing selections during the evening, the programme opening with the Chinese National Anthem, followed by the American "Hail Columbia."

At the conclusion, Prince Yu Lang made a short speech in which he welcomed the American fleet and expressed China's appreciation of the assistance rendered her by America. He also thanked the officers of the Fleet for their presence and added that China was very sensible of the great honour done her by that visit. The sentiments expressed were received with great applause.

Rear-Admiral EMERY, in reply, said America had always been China's friend, and never were the relations between the two peoples more cordial than at present. If anything could further cement that friendship it would be the magnificent reception which had been tendered to them. He expressed the thanks of the fleet for the reception. Then he proposed the toast of the Emperor and the Dowager Empress and called for three cheers for Prince Yu Lang. These were heartily given.

An enjoyable entertainment followed. Le-gardema n, tumblers, and the tricks of the great Ching Ling Foo took part in the programme, but what was perhaps most appreciated by the guests was the singing of a little Chinese maid, who rendered "Marching through Georgia" in a manner which captivated all her hearers and she had to respond to the imperative encore.

"This beats anything we've had yet," said one of the officers and apparently he expressed the opinion of his brother officers. They all returned to their ships delighted with their reception.

An incident which marred the pleasure of the day was the limitation of passes to the parade ground by the native officials. At first it was arranged that each Consul should receive 100 tickets for distribution, but strange enough only sixty were sent to each Consul this morning. Naturally great irritation was felt among the foreign residents here, as it meant that the heads of the British firms were unable to get tickets, as also the British Consul and his staff. The British Consul did not let it pass without a dignified protest, as is shown in the following statement which appeared as an express: "The undersigned begs humbly to notify the British community that no further applications for tickets to view the sports on the race course can be accepted, owing to the action of the native authorities, who have limited the number to be allotted to British subjects to sixty, alleging, as a reason, the limited space of the locality. These have all been allotted according to priority of application. Needless to say, none have been reserved for the use of the undersigned or his staff.—A. J. BURDICK, H.B.M. Consul."

October 31st.

The firing of salutes again to-day indicated the visits paid by Consuls and others. The race course was the Mecca of almost the entire

population where baseball was played by teams from the respective ships to the great delight of the Chinese onlookers.

It is unfortunate that the men are not allowed to enter the native city or land on Kulangsu. The visit must lose its educational value thereby, but they are not the only sufferers: the shopkeepers are keenly disappointed. The few on Kulangsu are lucky, as they benefit by the officers being permitted to land on the island.

The incident regarding the limitation of passes is ended. The protest of the British Consul was placed before the high officials with the result that the needed tickets were forwarded.

The Imperial Chinese Commissioners and Reception Committee were the guests of Admiral Emery at luncheon on board the flag-ship. Later there was a general reception on the "Louisiana" which was largely attended. The Admiral came on the quarter deck arm in arm with the Prince.

Football by ships' crews and boxing on the parade ground formed attractions for a large number during the afternoon.

At night both officers and men were entertained to a Chinese dinner, the proceedings being practically identical with those of the previous evening.

NOVEMBER 1st.

This being Sunday there was no official programme. Luncheon was served ashore. In the reception hall one of the officers proposed the health of Dr. Mark (the Taotai) which was enthusiastically drunk. The Provincial Treasurer also made a complimentary speech. In the afternoon parties were formed to visit temples in the vicinity, and tea was dispensed at the Nan Pu To temple where the Viceroy and the Provincial Treasurer received the guests.

NOVEMBER 2nd.

Another 3,000 men are ashore and sports are again in full swing on the race course. The Amoy Club dispenses hospitality to day. At noon there is a reception to the American officers and to the Chinese officials, followed by luncheon at the Club, while in the afternoon there are tennis and sports on the Recreation Ground for the entertainment of officers and Chinese officials. The ladies have an "at home" later, and at night the American Consul entertains the officers and Chinese officials to dinner. The festivities on Kulangsu will conclude with a dance at the Amoy Club, followed by supper and a display of fireworks.

The "Louisiana" will, on leaving here, proceed to Hongkong where Rear-Admiral Emery will lower his flag, having reached the age limit, and will thence go home by steamer. The fleet sailing to Manila will be under the command of Rear-Admiral Schroeder.

AMOY, Nov. 2nd.

A royal welcome in the full sense of the word. Everything has been done to give the visitors an agreeable opinion of China, and in that those responsible for the hospitality shown have undoubtedly succeeded. While the officers are delighted with their reception, the men's appreciation runs, if possible, higher. They declare that nowhere have they been catered for with such attention as at Amoy, and though their visit to China may be shorn of its educational value they will leave the place with pleasant memories of a happy time. They have revelled in the opportunities for baseball, football, and rowing, and albeit they were not permitted to visit the city, they enjoyed the pleasures of buying in the Bazaar adjacent to the Nam Pu To Temple.

It is interesting to see the American tar fraternising with the Chinese soldier. They examine each other's uniform, look at each other and smile, and after essaying a word or two separate perhaps, to ruminate over language barriers.

Such a display of flags was never before seen in Amoy. Everywhere the Stars and Stripes flew side by side or entwined with the Dragon of China, and Americans would indeed be hard to please if they were not delighted with their reception. Too much cannot be said of the work of Taotai Dr. Mark, who has practically made the reception the success that it is. The Chinese Government were wise in selecting a man with such an ability for organisation. No detail has been too trivial for his supervision,

and the excellent impressions resulting from the visit will largely be attributable to his genius and ability.

To-day was Kulangsu's opportunity. The residents had collected a large sum and appointed an entertainment committee, of which Mr. Berkeley Mitchell was secretary. And they made a brave show. The Club opened its doors to all the visitors, a privilege greatly appreciated, and to-day they entertained the American officers and Chinese officials to luncheon. Prior to this they held a reception, which was largely attended. A challenge tennis match between the Fleet and the Club was to have followed, but it had to be abandoned owing to rain, as also the ladies' "at home" on the Recreation Ground.

At night the American Consul (Mr. Julian Arnold) entertained Officers and Chinese Officials to dinner but that did not detract from the success of the dance given in the Club. The gentlemen who could not find partners solaced themselves in the usual way. The display of fireworks, in the interval, was very fine.

November 3rd.

This is the greatest day of all. It is the anniversary of the birthday of the Empress Dowager. Consequently the festivities are on an even larger scale than on the preceding days. The sun shone brilliantly on a harbour that seemed alive with gaily decorated vessels. All the battleships and cruisers dressed ship in honour of the occasion and bunting was displayed even more profusely on land.

The day's ceremonial proceedings began with a reception given by Admiral Sah on board the "Haiohi" and after the visitors had extended their compliments, they joined the larger number making their way towards the reception hall where there was another reception, the Prince and the Viceroy, with other officials, receiving the guests. The health of Her Majesty was drunk outside on the call of Admiral Emery, and His Imperial Highness acknowledged the compliment. The luncheon to the officers and Foreign Consuls, given by the Chinese local officials, gentry and Chamber of Commerce, was intended to have taken place at the Nan Pu To Temple, but convenience favoured the selection of the reception hall. Here a large and brilliant assembly sat down to an excellent tiffin. The Prince and Admiral Emery, who proceeded to the head of the table arm in arm, were supported in their leading positions by the chief officers and officials. When the guests had risen the officers gave a "four hand yell" for the Prince, which was followed by the syren call, both exhibitions delighting the Chinese.

The men were also having a good time. The boat races took place in the morning, the "Louisiana" winning both the gig and cutter races. Sports were held in the afternoon, and some good sprinting and high jumping were seen. Three thousand men were entertained ashore, the luncheon, dinner, liquors and tobacco being highly appreciated by the recipients.

The dinner at night in the reception hall was more comprehensive than the others. The foreign community were invited, as well as the officers, so that a number of ladies graced the occasion, several being from Hongkong. His Imperial Highness, Prince Yu Lang, his Excellency the Viceroy, His Excellency the Vice-President of the Board of Foreign Affairs, and other officials welcomed the guests. The banquet was indeed sumptuous and, as was freely remarked, China has nothing to learn in the way of hospitality. A naval band played selections, alternating with a Chinese stage performance of more than ordinary merit. Before the guests rose their Imperial Highnesses were toasted, as also the Admiral, and, as before, the Chinese and American National Anthems were played. The festivities concluded with a fine display of fireworks, the set pieces illustrating the remarkable ingenuity of the Chinese in this manufacture.

November 4th.

Barely had the festivities concluded last night when it was discovered that the large match in which the Chinese Imperial Post Office and the Y. M. C. A. headquarters were established was on fire. Apparently a spark from the fireworks had ignited the roof which was quickly ablaze and rendered any attempt to

save the structure fruitless. Mr. James Ross, in charge of the Post Office, happened to be present and pluckily applied himself to the task of saving the more valuable property. He succeeded with assistance in getting out the safe and repeatedly entered the burning building until H. E. the Provincial Treasurer stopped him from incurring further risk. Mr. Beard also wrought courageously to rescue the Y. M. C. A. property and succeeded in saving most of it. Some furniture and the whole of the extensive decorations were destroyed. Fortunately the mail had been despatched early in the evening.

By this morning the Post Office and the Y. M. C. A. with its writing facilities were set up in another matchless and business proceeded as if nothing untoward had happened. Both Mr. Beard and Mr. Ross are to be congratulated on the dispatch with which the transfer was effected.

This is the last day of the festivities and everybody seems to be prepared to make the most of it. Nine o'clock saw ashore three thousand men with a capacity for enjoyment. The event of the morning was the final football game. The "Virginia's" team came out winners and the delight of the crowd was expressed by carrying the victors shoulder high round the ground, preceded by the band, an honour which was later in the day accorded to the "Kentucky" players who won the baseball.

Notwithstanding the blazing sun an interesting programme of sports was gone through in the afternoon in the presence of Prince Yu Lang, H. E. Liang Tung Yen, H. E. Viceroy Sung Show, and others, and at the close the Prince and H. E. Liang Tung Yen handed the prizes to the successful sportsmen.

The dinner at night was quiet. Music was discoursed by a naval band and a Chinese stage performance was witnessed.

HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS PRINCE YU LANG expressed the appreciation of China at having been honoured by the visit of the American fleet. He wished them success and prosperity and hoped they would reach home in safety.

Admiral EMERY said they had been received with cordiality in every country they had visited, but in none had their reception been more cordial than in China (applause). They had been favoured with the presence of a member of the Imperial Family of China, and he had no hesitation in saying that his presence with them marked an era of more cordial relations with the United States than ever he had known (applause). In no country had the men been thought so much of as here, and he could assure His Imperial Highness that that had done much to increase the ship spirit, the *esprit de corps* (applause). They were all delighted to see His Imperial Highness. In conclusion he proposed the health of the Dowager Empress, the Emperor and the Imperial Family, linked with His Imperial Highness Prince Yu Lang who had done everything he could do for them and was regarded by all with affection.

The toast having been honoured,

HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS replied and proposed the toast of the Admiral and the American Fleet, and this having been received, the Admiral proposed the Chinese Imperial Commissioners, followed by a syren yell for Admiral Sah.

Good byes were said and the gathering broke up.

THE ADMIRALS INTERVIEWED.

ADMIRAL EMERY.

Our representative found Rear-Admiral Emery at home on his flagship the "Louisiana". He was sitting on deck busied with papers when a smart young officer presented a card and added that the Pressman wished to see him for a few minutes. "Certainly," he said, and came forward to greet him with a big outstretched hand and a smiling "glad to meet you."

All sailors are supposed to be bluff. The Admiral is no exception. He is bluff. He is direct of speech. And he is frank. A big man about five feet ten in height, and broad, he looks as if he could hold his own in a "rough and tumble," despite his sixty odd years. Large forehead, heavy jaws and square chin; his every feature speaks of strength. His hair is dark but the moustache is grey, eyes

blue, and there you have Rear-Admiral Emery. An ugly customer to get up against, but a man.

"I suppose you are well pleased with your trip?"

"Couldn't be otherwise. It has been successful in every way."

"And you think you have cemented the cordial relations between your people and those you have visited?"

"They didn't need any cementing. We have always been friends with Japan, but if any cementing was needed, why it's done."

"That's good."

"We have always been good friends with Japan. If others—"

Here the Admiral checked himself.

"You had a good time in Japan?"

"The best."

"And you are pleased with your welcome here?"

"It is perfect. It is magnificent. It is beyond words. Yes, you can say that the warmth of the welcome could not have been exceeded."

Admiral Emery extended to his interviewer an invitation "to have a look round the ship" and, with a hearty handshake, returned to his chair and his papers.

ADMIRAL SAH.

The dark-complexioned, slimly built, but smartly-uniformed Admiral Sah readily detached himself from the circle of which he was the centre at the Club when he was informed that our representative wished to have a word with him. Speaking perfect English, he uttered his usual greetings, and in reply to a question, he said that China was delighted at the honour shown her by the visit of the American fleet. "We are very glad to have them here," he continued. "It helps our people to understand. It was thought that if China had a large Army that would be sufficient, but now they will realise that China needs a Navy as well." Then he turned to talk of other topics and concluded by inviting our representative to visit his flagship.

FIRST VISIT OF AMERICAN SHIP TO CHINA.

The present visit of American ships, the *Shanghai Times* remarks, recalls the first visit of an American ship to the shores of China. Strange to say, the name of that ship was "The Empress of China," and it entered the port of Canton on the 30th of August, 1794. The supercargo of this ship was Samuel Shaw, who in his published Journal spoke of the respect with which the American flag has been treated in that distant region, and the attention of the Chinese directed toward a people of whom they have hitherto had but very confused ideas. They styled us the new people; and when by map we conveyed to them an idea of the extent of our country, with its present and increasing population, they were highly pleased at the prospect of so considerable a market for the productions of their. To every lover of his country, as well as to those who are immediately concerned in commerce, it must be a pleasing reflection that a communication is thus partly opened between us and the eastern extreme of the globe."

Mr. George Wolf, of the well known Manila firm of Messrs. Castle Brothers, Wolf and Son, while out snipe-shooting last week was gored by a carabao. Seeing the danger he was in Mr. Wolf boldly seized the brute by the horns and hung on in the hope that a shot from one of his companions would dispatch the animal. Mr. Chandler came forward to execute the carabao but his gun was not powerful enough to carry out his purpose. The wounds inflicted, however, caused him to draw off and Mr. Wolf, bleeding profusely from a severe wound in his right leg, was raised from the ground and taken at once to Los Banos where he was attended to by Dr. McVean. As soon as transportation could be secured he was brought to Manila and removed to the St. Paul's hospital under the care of Dr. McVean. We regret to announce that Mr. Wolf has since succumbed to his injuries.

SHANGHAI RACES.

Shanghai, November 2nd.

The Shanghai Autumn Races meeting opened to-day.

The results of the day's races were as follows:—

THE MALOO PLATE.

Mr. Henry Morris' Heathfield (Crichton) 1
Mr. Manchester's Snippet... (Eggers) 2
Mr. Toeg's Peiho... (Hayes) 3
Time—1.04-2/5

THE CRITERION STAKES.

Mr. Ballus' Gemini... (Moller) 1
Mr. Barley's Moriak... (Poulsen) 2
Mr. Toeg's Stirrup Cup... (Hayes) 3
Time 2.11-4/5.

THE MAIDEN STAKES.

Mr. Copenhagen's Shock... (Poulsen) 1
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Kandahar Chief... (Schnorr) 2
Mr. Speele's Double Zero... (Hayes) 3
Time—1.38-3/5.

THE FAH-WAH STAKES.

Mr. Saxo-Borussia's Sagittarius... (Moller) 1
Mr. Buxey's Spring Rose... (Burkill) 2
Mr. F. B. Marshall's Myrtle Tree (Vida) 3
Time, 3.26-3/5.

THE BRITISH NAVY CUP.

Mr. Argentino's El Criollo... (Schnorr) 1
Mr. Edbrook's Squire Cannington (Vida) 2
Mr. G. D. Coutts' Defaulter... (Campbell) 3
Time, 2.20.

SHANGHAI ST. LEGER.

Mr. Toeg's Sattaj... (Mr. Poulsen) 1
Mr. Ballus' Bucephalus... (Mr. Moller) 2
Mr. Toeg's Sure... (Mr. Hayes) 3
Time:—4.07-3/5.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES.

Mr. Wingard's Ottawa... (Mr. Reid) 1
Messrs Morris and Ayscough's Medfield, (Mr. Crichton) 2
Mr. W. G. Pirie's Hillsman (Mr. Burkill) 3
Time:—2.55-2/5.

THE AUTUMN CUP.

Mr. Beverly's Brookton... (Mr. Reid) 1
Mr. Buxey's York Rose... (Mr. Burkill) 2
Mr. Ballus' Antaeus... (Mr. Moller) 3
Time, 2.49-4/5.

WHANGPOO STAKES.

Mr. Saxo-Borussia's Jupiter... (Mr. Moller) 1
Mr. California's Oakland... (Mr. Vida) 2
Mr. Neville's el Animal... (Mr. Schnorr) 3
Time 3.3-3/5.

Shanghai, November 3rd.

The results of the second day of the meeting are as follows:—

THE NORTHERN CUP.

Mr. Buxey's York Rose late Burio... (Mr. Burkill) 1
Mr. G. D. Coutts' Peiho... (Mr. Hayes) 2
Mr. Ballus' Gemini... (Mr. Moller) 3
Time, 1m. 36-3/5s.

THE CHINA CUP.

Mr. Copenhagen's Shock... (Mr. Poulsen) 1
Mr. F. B. Marshall's Elm Tree (Mr. Vida) 2
Mr. Saxo-Borussia's Jupiter... (Mr. Moller)* 2
Time, 2.13 2/5. *Dead Heat.

THE HANGHAI STAKES.

Mr. Barley's Moriak... (Mr. Poulsen) 1
Mr. Beverly's Brookton... (Mr. Reid) 2
Mr. California's Sagittarius (Mr. Moller) 3
Time, 3m. 29-2/5s.

THE PAGODA CUP.

Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Kandahar Chief... (Mr. Schnorr) 1
Mr. Speele's Double Zero... (Mr. Hayes) 2
Mr. John Peel's Kirkby... (Mr. Wullumier) 3
Time, 1.55-2/5.

THE LLAMA MIAU STAKES.

Mr. Toeg's Stirrup Cup... (Mr. Hayes) 1
Mr. F. B. Marshall's Myrtle Tree (Mr. Vida) 2
Mr. Henry Morris' Heathfield (Mr. Crichton) 3
Time, 4.33-1/5.

THE RUBICON PLATE.

Mr. Toeg's Sure... (Mr. Hayes) 1
Mr. Hartree's Zimri... (Mr. King) 2
Mr. Marius' Espoir... (Mr. Vida) 3
Time, 2m. 50-4/5.

THE RACING STAKES.

Mr. Ballus' Bucephalus... (Mr. Moller) 1
Mr. Buxey's Imperial Rose late Dinna Kan (Mr. Burkill) 2
Mr. Marshall's Palm Tree... (Mr. Vida) 3
Time, 3m. 24-3/5s.

THE STONE STAKES.

Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Mysore Chief... (Mr. Moller) 1
Mr. John Peel's Kirkby (Mr. Wullumier) 2
Mr. W. G. Pirie's Huntsman (Mr. Burkill) 3
Time, 1 min. 38-3/5 secs.

THE SIOCAWNI PLATE.

Mr. Ballus' Gemini (Mr. Moller)... 1
Mr. Buxey's Spring Rose (Mr. Burkill) 2
Mr. Marius' Argante (Mr. Vida) 3
Time, 2 min. 48 secs.

Shanghai November 4th.

The results of the third day of the meeting are as follows:—

THE FLYAWAY PLATE.

Mr. Buxey's Jubilee Rose... (Mr. Burkill) 1
Mr. Ballus' Antaeus... (Mr. Moller) 2
Mr. Marshall's Myrtle Tree... (Mr. Vida) 3
Time 1m. 54-2/5s.

THE POU-MA-TING CUP.

Mr. Saxo-Borussia's Jupiter... (Mr. Moller) 1
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Kandahar Chief... (Mr. Schnorr) 2
Mr. John Peel's Kirkby... (Mr. Wullumier) 3
Time 2m. 55-4/5s.

THE COSMOPOLITAN CUP.

Mr. Ballus' Bucephalus... (Mr. Moller) 1
Mr. G. D. Coutts' Spree... (Mr. Hayes) 2
Mr. N. W. Hickling's Marbles (Mr. Linton) 3
Times 4m. 12s.

THE GRAND STAND STAKES.

Mr. W. G. Pirie's Huntsman... (Mr. Burkill) 1
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Mysore Chief... (Mr. Moller) 2
Mr. Argentino's el Criollo... (Mr. Schnorr) 3
Time 2m. 20-3/5s.

THE PARI-MUTUEL CUP.

Mr. John Peel's Manchu King... (Mr. Wullumier) 1
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Mohawk Chief... (Mr. Moller) 2
Mr. Buxey's Spring Rose... (Mr. Burkill) 3
Time, 3m. 37-4/5s.

THE MANCHU STAKES.

Mr. Speele's Doublezero... (Mr. Hayes) 1
Mr. Fash's Pianola... (Mr. Linton) 2
Messrs Morris and Ayscough's Medfield (Mr. Crichton) 3
Times 2m. 58-3/5s.

THE CONSOLATION CUP.

Mr. F. B. Marshall's Myrtle Tree (M. Vida) 1
Mr. Toeg's Spree... (Mr. Hayes) 2
Mr. Marius' Argante... (Mr. C. Linton) 3
Time 2m. 55-4/5s.

THE CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES.

Mr. Ballus' Gemini... (Mr. Moller) 1
Mr. Saxo-Borussia's Sagittarius (Mr. Schnorr) 2
Mr. Barley's Moriak... (Mr. Poulsen) 3
Time 2m. 49-1/5s.

THE JOCKEY CUP.

Mr. Fash's Marbles... (Mr. Springfield) 1
Mr. Ballus' Virgo... (Mr. Dalgarno) 2
Mr. Manchester's Snippet... (Mr. Eggers) 3
Time 2m. 02s.

The following are the analyses of wins of owners, jockeys and ponies in the recent meeting:—

OWNER	1st	2nd	3rd
Mr. Ballus	5	3	2
Mr. Saxo-Borussia	3	2	—
Mr. Toeg	3	1	3
Mr. Buxey	2	4	1
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie	2	4	—
Mr. Copenhagen	2	—	—
Mr. Marshall	1	2	3
Mr. John Peel	1	1	1
Mr. Barley	1	1	1
Mr. Speele	1	1	1
Mr. Fash	1	1	—
Mr. Beverly	1	1	—
Mr. Pirie	1	—	2
Mr. Henry Morris	1	—	1
Mr. Argentino	1	—	1
Mr. Wingard	1	—	—
Mr. Coutts	—	2	1
Mr. Manchester	—	1	1
Messrs Morris and Ayscough	—	1	1
Mr. California	—	1	1
Mr. Edbrook	—	1	—
Mr. Hartree	—	1	—
Mr. Marius	—	—	3
Mr. Neville	—	—	1
Mr. Hickling	—	—	1

JOCKEY.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
Mr Moller ...	9	5	3
Mr Poulsen ...	4	1	1
Mr Hayes ...	3	4	4
Mr Burkill ...	3	4	3
Mr Schnorr ...	2	3	2
Mr Reid ...	2	1	—
Mr Vida ...	1	4	5
Mr Crighton ...	1	1	3
Mr Wullumier ...	1	1	2
Mr Springfield ...	1	—	—
Mr Eggers ...	—	1	1
Mr Linton ...	—	1	1
Mr King ...	—	1	—
Mr Dalgarno ...	—	1	—
Mr Campbell ...	—	—	1
PONY	1st	2nd	3rd
Gemini ...	3	—	1
Bucephalus ...	2	1	—
Jupiter ...	2	—	1
Shook ...	2	—	—
Kandahar Chief ...	1	2	—
Myrtle Tree ...	1	1	2
Double Zero ...	1	1	1
Sagittarius ...	1	1	1
Moriak ...	1	1	1
Brookton ...	1	1	—
York Rose ...	1	1	—
Mysore Chief ...	1	1	—
Heathfield ...	1	—	1
Stirrup Cup ...	1	—	1
El Crillo ...	1	—	1
Sure ...	1	—	1
Huntsman ...	1	—	1
Marbles ...	1	—	1
Sutley ...	1	—	—
Ottawa ...	1	—	—
Jubilee Rose ...	1	—	—
Manchu King ...	1	—	—
Spring Rose ...	—	2	1
Spree ...	—	2	—
Kirkley ...	—	1	2
Snippet ...	—	1	1
Peiho ...	—	1	1
Medfield ...	—	1	1
Antaeus ...	—	1	1
Cannington ...	—	1	—
Oakland ...	—	1	—
Elm Tree ...	—	1	—
Zimri ...	—	1	—
Imperial Rose ...	—	1	—
Mohawk Chief ...	—	1	—
Pianolo ...	—	1	—
Virgo ...	—	1	—
Argante ...	—	—	2
Defaulter ...	—	—	1
Hillsman ...	—	—	1
El Animal ...	—	—	1
Espoir ...	—	—	1
Palm Tree ...	—	—	1

ROBBERY ON A STEAMER.

Three natives were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistrate's yesterday afternoon with stealing \$413 from a money changer's assistant on board the s.s. "Hong Mo".

Mr G. E. Morrell (of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morrell) prosecuted, and Mr. P. S. Dixon (of Mr. B. A. Harding's office) appeared for the accused.

Mr. Morrell said the complainant was a foki employed by a money changer at Connaught Road West. On the afternoon of October 29th he was instructed by his master to go on board the s.s. "Hong Mo" with a view of changing money for passengers from the Straits. Complainant's master gave him three hundred Hongkong dollars and Japanese yen, \$100 in Kwangtung twenty-cent pieces, \$10 in ten cent pieces and \$3 in copper. When he boarded the vessel there were some passengers who wished to change their money. The foki placed his bag on deck, opened it and took out some money. When about to do business the first defendant seized him by the queue and knocked him down while some seven other men proceeded to beat him. The bag was wrested from him by the first defendant, while the other men picked up the money from the deck, and they all ran away. Complainant knew the three defendants by sight, as they were in the habit of going down to steamers. He reported the occurrence to the police, and the defendants were subsequently arrested. When arrested \$76 dollars was

found on the first defendant, and \$29 in small silver on the second. The third had no money in his possession.

In their statements to the police the first defendant pleaded an *alibi*. The second said his mother gave him \$29 for rice and food before she went to the country. He did not go on board any steamer. The third defendant said his master sent him to the steamer to receive passengers. He saw the complainant lying on the ground shouting out "save life." The complainant called to him for assistance and he went back and picked complainant up. A

Evidence was called and the hearing journeyed.

THE CADETS IN CAMP.

At noon on Nov. 7th the 21 cadets who have been under canvas at Stonutter's, under the charge of the Company officer, Lieut. Williams, returned to Hongkong, landing at Blake Pier, and presenting the appearance of well-worn and well-tried soldiers. All of them looked exceedingly well and were unanimous in their appreciation of camp and in regret at having to leave. The boys have been under the instruction of Sergeant Downes of the Middlesex Regiment, who also remained in camp the whole week. Once over in camp there was no fitting to and fro; in fact, there were no transport facilities, except the launch conveying the Medical Officer early in the afternoon. The general health of the boys was excellent, some of them looking in splendid fighting trim. On Wednesday afternoon H.E. the Governor inspected the camp and expressed his pleasure with the drilling, the shooting, and the conduct of the cadets. The boys were marched to the revolver ranges, and fired 25 rounds at the 25 yards range scoring the highly satisfactory total of 23 bulls and 2 inners! Again on Friday afternoon, which was the boys' guest day, the commandant of the H.K.V.C., Lieut.-Col. Chapman, accompanied by the Staff Officer, Captain A. J. Thompson, inspected, and the cadets were put through a march past, manual exercise, a triangular test of semaphore signalling and an exhibition shoot by a team of eight boys firing at about 50 yards range at specially erected targets. After the Commandant's inspection of the target the visitors were privileged to see them and from 40 rounds there were 13 bulls and 17 inners. On Thursday there was a classification shoot. We are unable as yet to give the detailed scores, but are able to state that out of a possible 80 points, the average per member for the cadet company was over 50 to 62.5 per cent of the possible, the highest individual score being 71 by Ormund Musso; eight boys obtained over 80 per cent of the possible. Speaking to the commanding officer, Lieut. Williams, on the shooting he paid a high compliment to the cadet instructor Sergeant Downes for the pains taken with the younger boys as to make an efficient company rather than a few marksmen. Lieut. Williams also stated that the cadets received much instruction from a demonstration with the sub-target machine through the kindness of Lieut. Mullins of H.M.S. "Plover." During the week the cadets had a full day's work, parading at 7 and 11 a.m., from 2 to 4 for musketry and parade at 4 a.m., these with special cricket and and football games interspersed. A guard of four was mounted for duty between 6 and 10 p.m. each night and we heard of quite exciting experiences. On the whole the first cadet camp was eminently successful.

CIVIL SERVICE OPEN AIR CONCERT.

A very successful open air concert was held on the grounds of the Civil Service Cricket Club at Happy Valley on the 7th inst. and was largely attended. A large enclosure was fenced off with bamboo matting, the surroundings being lighted up with a powerful arc light the glare of which was mellowed by strings of Chinese lanterns which circumscribed the enclosure. A matched stage, dressed with flags, was erected at one end of the enclosure. The promoters have every reason to be satisfied with the success attending their efforts, and their only regret could have been the absence of His Excellency the Governor,

who was unavoidably detained. The sky was overcast, and the weather threatening, but fortunately the rain held off until the end of the proceedings. The first item on the programme was a selection from *First* by the Middlesex Band, after which Mr. F. A. Biden sang "Flight of Ages" in a manner that found favour with his auditors. Later the same gentleman received another ovation for his singing of "Three for Jack." Mr. Titman's oboe solo "Aria de Bravura" was executed with considerable skill, and then the Hon. Mr. F. H. May took the platform to tell some of his droll stories of Irish wit. Needless to say, the hon. gentleman kept his auditors in a simmer of mirth, the light laughter of the lady coupled with the hearty guffaw of the gentleman being a proclamation of the appreciation of Mr. May's humour. His second appearance before the audience, when he gave numerous examples of the Irish "ball," incorporating a story about the domestic cat, was no less appreciated than the first, and he retired from the platform followed by rounds of hearty applause. The comic element of the concert was in the capable hands of Mr. Hutchinson who, after singing a German parody on the song "Drinking," responded to an encore with the good old Irish ballad "Tread on the tail of me coat." Later the same gentleman earned much applause for his singing of a comic song with a good rollicking chorus in which his hearers heartily joined. As he left the stage there was an emphatic recall, and after obliging again he had perforce to return a third time to satisfy the demands of his hearers. Mr. J. H. Chalmers was deservedly applauded for his brilliant musical sketch, a performance which stamped him as a pianist of more than ordinary ability. Thanks are also due to him for accompanying the other performers, and the Middlesex Band are likewise entitled to a word of praise for their selections during the evening. The Cricket Club had a capable concert secretary in Mr. L. E. Brett, and an energetic programme committee in Messrs. F. A. Biden and R. G. Hutchinson.

DEATH OF MR. ARCHIBALD LITTLE.

The many friends of Mr. Archibald Little in the Far East will regret to learn of his death in England.

Mr. Little arrived in Hongkong in 1859 as tea taster to Messrs. Stemsan and Co., remaining with that firm in Canton and Shanghai until 1862, when he established himself in Kiukiang and later at Shanghai. As a volunteer in 1860 he assisted in repelling the attack of the Taiping rebels, and in the same year visited the imperial and Taiping camps in Kinseng and Ah-kang. At Anhwei he was mobbed and nearly killed, and returning to Shanghai in 1861 he served in the Volunteer Artillery during the rebel disturbances of that and the following year. He was attacked, stunned and bound by Imperial soldiers in the streets of Hankow in 1862, and was mobbed and severely handled by porcelain potters in Kin-tah-Chin in Kiangsu in 1864. In 1880 he served on the Shanghai Municipal Council, visited Szechwan in 1883, and later was engaged in opening up steam communication on the Upper Yangtze, and in the trade of West China generally. He commenced an anti-footbinding crusade in conjunction with Mrs. Little in 1898, and in the following year started mining in conjunction with Chinese in Szechwan. In 1904 he received an invitation from the Chinese Government to exploit the coal and iron basin of Kiangpei under an Imperial concession. In the same year he established the Chungking Trading Co. as a limited liability company. Mr. Little has travelled extensively throughout the Chinese Empire, and the results of his researches in these travels have been communicated to the Royal Asiatic and other societies. When the right of steam navigation to Chungking was secured by the Japanese Treaty, he in the Spring of 1898 successfully accomplished the voyage with the small steamer "Lee Chuen" which, however, being of limited power had to be tracked up the rapids in the same way as junks. Mr. Little was a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and a Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute.

THE QUESTION OF MANCHU UNEMPLOYED.

It is reported from Peking, says the writer of native notes in the *N. C. Daily News*, that H. E. Tseng Chi, who was recently appointed Tar tar General of Canton, is to be also given the posts of Land Reclamation Commissioner and Commissioner of Mines in Kwangtung province. This is intended to enable him to give employment and work of the dis established Manchus of Canton. It will be remembered that a part of the scheme to fuse the Chinese and Manchu races—a thing hitherto impossible on account of the exclusive military organization of the latter and other privileges not given to Chinese—is to disestablish the Manchu military organization, which would throw a large number of unemployed Manchus into the hands of the Government, especially as Manchus have hitherto been prohibited from learning a trade or handicraft as being beneath them. To overcome the difficulty it is proposed to put them to cultivate and reclaim the waste lands of the various provinces and to make them interested in mining work.

COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS:—

RICE.

HONGKONG, 9th November:—The upward tendency continues market being brisk.

Quotations are:—

Saigon, Ordinary	\$5.30 to	\$5.40
Round, Good quality ..	5.05 to	5.10
Long	5.20 to	5.25
Siam, Field mill cleaned, No. 2 ..	4.90 to	4.95
Garden, " No. 1 ..	4.95 to	5.00
White,	5.05 to	5.10
Fine Cargo	5.85 to	5.95

OPIUM.

Hongkong, September 6th

Quotations are:—

Malwa New	\$1280/1290 per picul.
Malwa Old	\$1300/1310 do.
Malwa Older	\$1320/1330 do.
Malwa Very Old	\$1340/1350 do.
Persian Fine Quality	\$870 do.
Persian Extra Fine	\$930 do.
Patna New	\$1205 per chest.
Patna Old	\$1195 do.
Benares New	\$1097½ do.
Benares Old	\$— do.

FOOCHOW.—The import this year so far shows an improvement on that of last, notwithstanding what is being done towards suppressing opium smoking. The returns show a total of 1291½ chests this year as compared with 1117½ last.

Quotations are:—

Malwa, new	\$1,350 to	\$1,380
old	1,410	
Patna new	1,225	
Benares, new	1,190	
old	1,210	
Persian	940 to	\$1,000

EXPORTS:—

TEA.

FOOCHOW, October 23rd.—The tea export from the commencement of the Season to date shows the following.

	1908-09.	1907-08.
Austria...	1,222,908	722,904
France ...	1,125,885	942,812
Germany ...	3,584,039	3,017,989
Holland...	1,004,439	1,052,231
London ...	4,391,889	5,067,548
Russia ...	763,654	82,069
Other Countries ...	834,210	230,320
South America ...	170,623	117,489
Australia & N. Z. ...	1,285,821	2,007,901
U. S. & Canada ...	2,525,072	1,514,908
South Africa ...	112,215	224,177
Coastwise Southward...	49,650	43,160
Coastwise Northward...	35,528	891,735
Total Shipments ...	16,605,933	15,915,241
Total to Europe ...	12,313,847	11,115,871

CAMPBOR.

HONGKONG, 9th November:—There is no market and there is no change of price \$83.50—\$84.50.

FOOCHOW.—There has been a great falling off in the export this year. Down to October 21st the returns show 2,793 piculs as compared with 6,168 last year.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

HAKKOW, October 28th.—The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for export:—

	Per picul
Cowhides, best selected	Tls. 34.50
Do. seconds	31.00
Buffalo hides, best selected	22.00
Goatskins, untanned, chiefly white colour	—
Buffalo Horns, average 3 lbs. each	8.20
White China Grass, Wuchang and or Poochi	9.50
White China Grass, Sinshan and or Chayu	8.70
Green China Grass, Szechuen	—
Jute	3.35
White Vegetable Tallow, Kindow	11.30
White Vegetable Tallow, Pingchow and/or Macheng	11.00
White Vegetable Tallow, Mongyu	—
Green Vegetable Tallow, Kiyu	12.50
Animal Tallow	12.00
Gallnuts, usual shape	16.20
Gallnuts, plum do.	18.20
Tobacco, Tingchow	—
Tobacco, Woukong	—
Black Bristles, Riflings	—
Feathers, grey and/or white Wild Duck	—
Turmeric	5.50
Sesamum Seed	—
Sesamum Seed Oil	8.60
Wood Oil	—
Per Oil	—

Per P. & O. steamer *Assaye*, sailed on 31st October, 1908. For Manchester:—369 bales waste silk. Gibraltar:—1 case silk piece goods. For St. Chamond:—10 bales raw silk. For Milan:—50 bales raw silk. For Lyons:—240 bales raw silk. For Marseilles:—154 bales raw silk. 2 cases silk, 4 cases bird's feathers. For London:—250 bales waste silk, 2,205 packages tea, 85 bales raw silk, 200 cases broken cassia, 20 cases gum elemi, 41 cases b. shells, 7 cases silk, 12 cases private effects. Trieste:—2 cases bird's feathers.

HONGKONG SHARE QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 6th November, 1908.—Business during the past week has ruled quiet and quotations close without material change. Bar silver in London has declined to 22½d., and sterling T.T. to 18½d. The T.T. rate on Shanghai has advanced to 75½.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have been booked at \$800 and \$805, closing with probable buyers at the higher quotation. London has advanced to £80. 10s. 0d. There is no change to report in Nationals which are still enquired for at \$51.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have again been done at \$785, and are still enquired for. North Chinas have strengthened, and can now be placed at Tls. 86. There are buyers of Yangtzes at \$160, and of Cantons at \$165.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Chinas have been done at \$98 and more shares are wanted. Hongkong are quiet with probable buyers at \$330 and sellers at \$335.

SHIPPING.—Sale of Hongkong, Canton and Macao are reported at \$329, and more shares could probably be placed at this rate. China and Manila have weakened and are now quoted at \$14 with sellers. Other stocks in this section are unchanged and in without business.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars are easier with sellers at \$112½, and Luzons can be obtained at the reduced rate of \$2.

MINING.—Raubs have been booked at \$6½ and there are further sellers at the rate. Chinese Engineerings are obtainable in the north at Tls. 15½ ex dividend. Charbonnages are unchanged with buyers at \$380.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are neglected with sellers at \$93, and Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves can be procured at the reduced quotation of \$47. Shanghai Docks, Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves, and New Amoy Docks remain as last quoted and without local business.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have been booked at \$94 and Humphreys Estates at \$94. Kowloon Lands are wanted at \$27 but shares are scarce and there are no sellers at this figure. Hongkong Hotels have improved to \$80 with sales, and it

is probable that more shares could be placed at the rate.

COTTON MILLS.—Hongkong are easier with sellers at \$10½. Ewcs are quoted in the North at Tls. 68 and Internationals at Tls. 60. Other stocks in this section are unchanged.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Borneos are firmer with buyers at \$10, and there are also enquiries for China Providents at the improved rate of \$9.35. Green Island Cements have been booked at \$10, and Rops at \$24. Sales of Electrics at \$18½ are also reported, market closing firm. Ices are easier with sellers at \$230, and China Light and Powers at \$5½ with sellers. Powells can be obtained at the reduced rate of \$4, Steam Landries at \$5. Lungkats are without change at Tls. 760.

Quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS
Alhambra	Ps. 200	Nominal
Banks—		
Hongkong & S'hai...	\$125	\$905, sales
National B. of China	26	London £80.10
Bell's Asbestos E. A...	12s. 6d.	\$51, buyers
China-Borneo Co.....	\$12	\$10, buyers
China Light & P. Co.	{ \$10 }	\$5½, sales & sel.
China Provident	\$10	\$9.35, buyers
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo.....	Tls. 60	Tls. 68
Hongkong	\$10	\$104, sellers
International	Tls. 75	Tls. 60
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 75
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 240
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$224
Docks & Wharves—		
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$47, sellers
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$93, sellers
New Amoy Dock	\$64	\$94
Shanghai Dock and Eng. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 100	Tls. 82, in S'hai
S'hai & H. Wharf ..	Tls. 100	Tls. 152½, in S'hai
Fenwick & Co., Geo...	\$25	\$12, sellers
G. Island Cement ...	\$10	\$10, sales & sellers
Hongkong & C. Gas...	\$10	\$185, buyers
Hongkong Electric...	\$10	\$184, sales
Hongkong Hotel Co...	\$50	\$80, sales
Hongkong Ice Co.....	\$25	\$230, sellers
H. K. Milling Co., Ltd.	\$100	Nominal
Hongkong Rope Co...	\$10	\$24, sales
Insurances—		
Canton	\$50	\$175, buyers
China Fire	\$20	\$98, sales & buyers
China Traders	\$25	\$864
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$330, buyers
North China	25	Tls. 85, buyers
Union	\$100	\$785, sales & buy.
Yangtze	\$80	\$160, buyers
Land and Buildings—		
H'kong Land Invest.	\$100	\$94 sales & sel.
Humphreys Estate	\$10	\$94, sales
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$27, buyers
Shanghai Land	Tls. 50	Tls. 116
West Point Building	\$50	\$46, sellers
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 250	\$580, buyers
Raubs	18/10	\$64, sellers
Peak Tramways	\$10	\$14
Philippine Co.	\$1	\$2
Refineries—		
China Sugar	\$100	\$112½, sellers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$20, sellers
Robinson Piano Co...	\$50	\$59
Steamship Companies		
China and Manila...	\$25	\$14, sellers
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$34, sellers
H., Canton & M. ...	\$15	\$29, sales
Indo-China S. N. Co.	25	{ \$27½ sellers
Shell Transport Co.	21	{ \$17½ sellers
Star Ferry	\$10	45/-
Do. New	\$5	\$244
South China M. Post.	\$25	\$15, buyers
Steam Laundry Co ...	\$5	\$24, buyers
Stores & Dispensaries.		
Campbell, M & Co...	\$10	\$5, sales & buy.
Powell & Co., Wm.	\$7	\$9, sellers
Watkins	\$10	\$4, sellers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$24, sellers
Wiesmann Ltd.	\$100	\$94
United Asbestos	\$4	\$150
Do. Founders	\$10	\$124
Union Waterboat Co.	\$10	\$230

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.

SHANGHAI SHARE QUOTATIONS.

29th October, 1908.

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATION.
Banks:—		
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	\$820, sellers
National of China	28	\$51, buyers
Russo-Chinese	{ R187 1/2 T125 }	Tls. 175, sellers
Insurance:—		
Union Society C'ton	\$100	\$790, sellers
North-China	25	Tls. 85, sales
Yangtze Assocn.	\$60	\$187 1/2, sellers
Canton	\$50	\$225, sellers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$312 1/2, buyers
China Fire	\$20	\$94, buyers ex 73
Shipping:—		
Indo-China { pref. def. }	{ 210 21 }	{ Tls. 27, sellers Tls. 13, seller 22.50, sellers 29.10, sellers Tls. 44, sellers Tls. 152, buyers Tls. 48, sellers Tls. 50, sellers
Shell Trans. { ord. & Trading { pref. S'hai Tug & { ord. Lighter ... { pref. Taku Tug & Lighter Kochien Transport- ation & Tow Boat	{ 21 10 T50 T50 T50	
Docks & Wharves:—		
S'hai Dock & Eng...	T100	Tls. 82, sellers
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$105, sellers
S. & H'kew Wharf...	T100	Tls. 154 sales
H. K'loon W. & G...	\$50	\$49, sellers
Yangtze	T100	Tls. 217 1/2, sellers
Sugar Companies:—		
Perak Cultivation...	T50	Tls. 87 1/2, buyers
China Refining	\$100	\$132 1/2, sellers
Mining:—		
Raub Australian	{ 21 18/10 }	{ \$8, sellers Tls. 16, sellers
Chinese Eng. & Min.	21	
Lands:—		
S'hai Investment...	T50	Tls. 116, buyers
H'kong Investment	\$100	\$99, sellers
Humphreys' Estate	\$10	\$104, sellers
Weihaiwei	T25	\$9, sellers
China	T50	Tls. 50, sellers
Anglo-French	T100	Tls. 99, buyers
Cotton:—		
Ewo	T50	Tls. 67 1/2, buyers
International	T75	Tls. 60, sellers
Laou Kung Mow	T100	Tls. 75, sellers
Soy Chee	T500	Tls. 240, sellers
H'kong C. S. W. D.	\$10	\$9, buyers
Industrial:—		
Shanghai Gas	T50	Tls. 117, sellers
Major Brothers	T50	Tls. 50, sellers
Shanghai Ice	T25	Tls. 14, sellers
China Flour Mill	T50	Tls. 42, buyers
S'hai Pulp & Paper	T100	Tls. 50, sellers
Green Is. Cement	\$10	\$104, sellers ex 73
Maatschappij, & Co. in Langkat	Ga. 100	Tls. 690, buyers
Shanghai - Sumatra Tobacco	T20	Tls. 120, sales
S'hai Waterworks	220	T. 400, buyers
Anglo-Ger. Brewery	100	\$85, buyers
A. Butler Cement	50	\$25, sellers
Tile Works	50	Tls. 60, sellers
Kalumpang Rubber	10	nominal
Eastern Fibre	10	nominal
Shanghai Electric Construction	210	\$8 sales
Miscellaneous:—		
Hall & Holts	\$20	\$20, buyers
A. Llewellyn	\$60	\$52, buyers
A. S. Watson & Co.	\$10	\$11 1/2, sellers
Central Ordinary	\$15	\$12, sellers
Central Founders	\$15	\$400, buyers
S. Montrie & Co.	\$50	\$47, sellers
Weeks & Co.	\$20	\$24, sellers
Astor House Hotel	\$25	\$16, sellers
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$98, sellers
Hotel des Colonies	T12.50	Tls. 7, sellers
Tsingtao Hotel Co.	\$100	nominal
Lane, Crawford & Co.	100	\$152 1/2, buyers
Dunning & Co.	50	\$47 1/2, sellers
S'hai Horse Bazar	T50	Tls. 42 1/2, sellers
S'hai Mercury	T50	Tls. 50, sellers
S'hai Mutual Tele.	T50	Tls. 58, sellers
China Im. & Ex.		
Lumber	T100	Tls. 83, sellers
Shanghai Electric & Asbestos	\$25	\$23, sellers
Dallas Horse Rep- pository	T50	Tls. 25, sellers
Printing Co.	T50	Tls. 50, sellers

J. P. BISSET & Co.

Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co. of Shanghai in their Share Report for the week ending October 29th, state:—A very large business has been done during the past week in Maatschappij & Co. in Langkats shares, the market rising rapidly, but we do not know the cause of this. Other stocks have remained more or less steady at last week's quotations. Banks.—H. & S. Bank.—Shares remained steady at \$820 and Ex. 73. Insurance.—North-China Ins. Co.—At the beginning of the week these shares were quoted at Tls. 80 ex div. but the last demand from Hongkong sent the price up to Tls. 85 buyers. Yangtze Ins. Associations.—Sales have again taken place at \$167 1/2 with exchange 73. Shipping.—Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co. A sale of Ordinary shares took place at Tls. 44, and further shares are wanted at this rate. Preference shares have been placed at Tls. 52. Docks & Wharves.—Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co.—The quotation still remains at Tls. 82 nominal Shanghai & Hongkew Wharves. The market is a little stronger, business being reported during the week at Tls. 154 and 155 cash and Tls. 157 1/2 December. Sugars.—Perak Sugars.—Shares have been placed at \$87 1/2 and further business could probably be done at this rate. Mining.—No business reported. Kaipings are quoted at Tls. 16 sellers. Lands.—Shanghai Land Investment Co.—Shares are wanted at Tls. 116 and in the Anglo-French Land Investment Co. there are buyers at Tls. 99. Industrial.—Ewo Cotton.—Business has been reported at Tls. 66, Tls. 66 1/2, and Tls. 67 October and Tls. 68 and Tls. 69 1/2 December. Laou Kung Mow.—Shares have changed hands at Tls. 75 and there are sellers at this rate. Soy Chee are quoted at Tls. 240. Business has been done at this rate and there are sellers at the close. Shanghai Gas Co.—Business is reported at Tls. 117. Maatschappij, etc., in Langkat.—We have had a very excited market in this stock during the week. The last business quoted in the previous week was Tls. 645 December and rate rapidly rose, business being reported at Tls. 660, Tls. 680, Tls. 682 1/2 and Tls. 690 December, while March shares have been placed at Tls. 725. Sumatra.—Cash shares have been placed at Tls. 117 and there are buyers at this rate. For December the quotation is Tls. 120 buyers. Miscellaneous.—The only change of importance to be recorded under this heading is a sale of Shanghai Electric Construction shares at 28. The other quotations remain as before. Loans and Debentures.—Astor House Seven per cent debentures have changed hands at Tls. 100, and Shanghai Water works Six per cent debentures at Tls. 103.

EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, October 7th

ON LONDON.—Telegraphic Transfer	1/8 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1/8 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/8 1/2
Bank Bills at 4 months' sight	1/8 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/8 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	1/9 1/2
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	217 1/2
Credits 4 months' sight	222
ON GERMANY.—	
On demand	177
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	42 1/2
Credits, 60 days' sight	44 1/2
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	130 1/2
Bank, on demand	131
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	130 1/2
Bank on demand	131
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, at sight	75 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	76 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	84 1/2
ON MANILA.—On demand	85
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	74 1/2
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	104
ON HATYONG.—On demand	12 1/2 p.m.
ON SAIGON.—On demand	12 p.m.
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	88 1/2
FOREIGNERS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$11 40
GOLD LEAF 100 fine, per tael	\$6 1/4
BAR SILVER per oz	23 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

		per cent discount.
Chinese	20 cents pieces	\$4.00
"	"	5.15
Hongkong	"	3.60
"	"	3.70

FREIGHT.

Hankow, 28th Oct.—Per Conference Steamers, To London and Northern Continental ports 4/6 per ton of 40 cft. plus river freight. To Genoa Marseilles or Havre 45/- per ton of 40 cft. plus river freight. To New York (via Suez) General Cargo 30/- per ton of 40 cft. plus river freight. To New York (via Suez), Tea 37/6 per ton of 40 cft. plus river freight. To New York (Overland) per carload, Tea G. \$1 1/4 cents per lb gross; less than carload Tea G. \$1 1/4 cents per lb gross; plus river freight. To Shanghai:—Tea and General Cargo, Tls. 1.60 at 1.80 per ton, weight or measurement.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

October—	ARRIVALS.
29	Hongmoh, British str., from Singapore.
29	Joshin Maru, Japanese str., from Swatow.
29	Koranna, British str., from Manila.
29	Lamington, British str., from Samarang.
29	M. S. Dollar, British str., from Moji.
29	Shaoshing, British str., from Shanghai.
30	Assaye, British str., from Shanghai.
30	Foochow, British str., from Chefoo.
30	Kwanglee, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
30	Moyori Maru, Jap. str., from Bombay.
30	Sithonia, German str., from Singapore.
30	Teau, British str., from Manila.
30	Tenocer, British str., from Manila.
31	Benalder, British str., from Moji.
31	Benarty, British str., from London.
31	Chunsang, British str., from Samarang.

November.	DEPARTURES.
1	Arratoon Apcar, Br. str., from Shanghai.
1	Choisang, German str., from Bangkok.
1	Elvaston, British str., from Newcastle.
1	Flume, German str., from Iloilo.
1	Haitan, British str., from Coast Ports.
1	Hyson, British str., from Shanghai.
1	Kwongang, British str., from Shanghai.
1	Numantis, German str., from Portland.
1	Petchaburi, German str., from Bangkok.
1	Sambia, German str., from Singapore.
2	C. Diederichsen, Ger. str., from Haiphong.
2	Diomed, British str., from Hankow.
2	Frithjof, Norwegian str., from Haiphong.
2	Korea, Am. str., from San Francisco.
2	Loongsang, British str., from Manila.
2	Loosok, German str., from Bangkok.
2	Machew, German str., from Bangkok.
2	Pathan, British str., from Keelung.
2	Suevia, German str., from Foochow.
2	Sungkiang, British str., from Iloilo.
2	Tingsang, British str., from Wuhu.
2	Zaffro, British str., from Manila.
3	Prinsess Alice, Ger. str., from Yama.
4	Chihli, British str., from Haiphong.
4	Daijin Maru, Japanese str., from Tamsui.
4	Devawongse, Ger. str., from Bangkok.
4	Haiman, British str., from Swatow.
4	Hanoi, French str., from Haiphong.
4	Huichow, British str., from Tientsin.
4	Japan, British str., from Singapore.
4	Prins Ludwig, Ger. str., from Bremen.
4	Ragnar, Norwegian str., from Hongay.
4	Stettin, British str., from Langkat.
4	Sumatra, Br. str., from Yokohama.
5	Ban-Tek, Am. str., from Manila.
5	Cheangchow, Br. str., from Singapore.
5	Haiying, British str., from Coast Ports.
5	Yochow, British str., from Amoy.
6	Capri, Italian str., from Singapore.
6	Changsha, British str., from M'lbourn.
6	Liberia, German str., from Hankow.
6	Oopack, British str., from Singapore.
6	Peking, Swedish str., from Koba.
6	Roman, Russian str., from Kamohat.
6	Signal, German str., from Holhow.
6	Sikh, British str., from England.
6	Sungkiang, British str., from Amoy.
6	Taming, British str., from Manila.
6	Woglinda, German str., from Manila.

October—	DEPARTURES.
30	Choshun Maru, Jap. str., for Swatow.
30	Delhi, British str., for Shanghai.
30	Feiching, Chinese str., for Amoy.
30	Helena, German str., for Swatow.
30	Haiiching, British str., for Swatow.
30	Holstein, German str., for Haiphong.
30	Kanano Maru, Jap. str., for Sydney.
30	Matilde Korner, Ger. str., for Hongay.
30	Yansang, British str., for Manila.

31, Amigo, German str., for Haiphong.
 31, Amayo, British str., for Europe.
 31, Donbighshire, British str., for Shanghai.
 31, Gilbert, French str., for K. C. Wan.
 31, Hongmoh, British str., for Amoy.
 31, Johanne, German str., for Swatow.
 31, Kalgan, British str., for Shanghai.
 31, Moyer Maru, Jap. str., for Shanghai.
 31, Quarta, German str., for Saigon.
 31, Rubi, British str., for Manila.
 31, Singan, British str., for Hoihow.
 31, Wakasa Maru, Jap. str., for Yokohama.

November.

1, Bellerophon, British str., for Saigon.
 1, Chenan, British str., for Shanghai.
 1, Joshin Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
 1, Keongwai, German str., for Hoihow.
 1, Koranna, British str., for Shanghai.
 1, Oriol, British str., for Moji.
 1, Tudor Prince, British str., for Shanghai.
 2, Kwangab, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 2, Wongkoi, German str., for Bangkok.
 3, Aughin, British str., for Bangkok.
 3, Diomed, British str., for Singapore.
 3, Haitan, British str., for Swatow.
 3, Hopsang, British str., for Shanghai.
 3, Hysan, British str., for Singapore.
 3, Kutsang, British str., for Singapore.
 3, Sithonia, German str., for Shanghai.
 3, Suisang, British str., for Weihaiwei.
 3, Tean, British str., for Manila.
 3, Tenyo Maru, Japanese str., for Shanghai.
 3, Tencer, British str., for Singapore.
 4, O. Diederichsen, Ger. str., for Hoihow.
 4, Hampstead, British str., for Manila.
 4, Lamington, British str., for Sydney.
 4, Princess Alice, Ger. str., for Europe, &c.
 5, Kwangse, British str., for Amoy.
 5, Pathan, British str., for Singapore.
 5, Prinz Ludwig, Ger. str., for Shanghai.
 5, Sumatra, British str., for London.
 6, Foochow, British str., for Shanghai.
 6, Frithjof, Norwegian str., for Haiphong.
 6, Haimun, British str., for Swatow.
 6, Hanoi, French str., for Hoihow.
 6, Kwanglee, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 6, Loongsang, British str., for Manila.
 6, Prinz Sigismund, Ger. str., for Manila.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Loongsang*, from Manila, Mr F. Foy.
 Per *shaoshing*, from Shanghai, Mr Poster.
 Per *Benary*, from London, Mr Chas. Pain.
 Per *A. Apar*, from Shanghai, Mr and Mrs Avery.
 Per *Rajaburi*, from Bangkok, Professor Koehler.
 Per *Kwongsang*, from Shanghai, Mr and Mrs Sheridara.
 Per *Haitan*, from Coast ports, Messrs Gittins and Smith.
 Per *Yochow*, from Shanghai, &c, Dr. Vaillant and Mr Hagen.
 Per *Haiching*, from Coast Ports, Messrs. Dieks, Henderson and Pandenlay.
 Per *Huichow*, from Tientsin, Major and Mrs Blair, Captains Dooner and Chancellor.
 Per *Eastern* from Yokohama, &c, Mrs O. German, Captain Holm and Mr Allan.
 Per *Japan*, from Singapore, Mr and Mrs A. B. Evans, Lieut. A. T. Whyte and Miss W. Packard.
 Per *Tean*, from Manila, Messrs. Simesek, Moberly, Threk, Schullers, Lovings, Rufes, Goshins and M. Goshins.
 Per *Haimun*, from Foochow &c, Mr. and Mrs. MacFarlane, Mrs. and Miss Hyde, Major H. C. Evans R.M.L., Rev. P. Bondire, Rev. P. L. Corre, and Mr. J. L. Hope.
 Per *Sikh*, from England, Supt. Major and Mrs Benfield, and 4 children, Major and Mrs White, R.A., Major General and Mrs Day, R.A., and 3 children, Supt. Clerk and Mrs A. Johnson, and child, Mr and Mrs Knight, C.W.S., A.O.S., Supt. Clerk Geo. Fenton, R.E., Quarter Master Supt. Durrant, R.E., Major General Turner, R.A., and Mrs Williams, A.S.C., and 4 children.
 Per *Zafiro*, from Manila, Mr and Mrs H. Robinson, Major and Mrs Walker, Mrs J. de Cunda, Misses 2 Condu, Miss Alexander, Rev. A. Eward, Master Condu, Messrs H. B. Lutz, F. Rhoder, F. D. Kelly, J. Serrano, W. Berlin, B. Myohi, H. Neston, G. Buck, J. Schubert, F. Leaning, A. Ecoland, F. C. Basoon, H. Sairs, J. B. O. Smith, 2 children and servants, and D. Calongas.

Per *Taming*, from Manila, Mr and Mrs A. F. Fergusson, Dr. Moberly, Messrs. H. B. Hammond, J. Clark, R. Cherwiner, H. S. Everett, H. F. Pritchard, E. F. O. Weill, W. D. Clifford, W. B. Dempster, Pastini Jacques, John Wiedmilt, C. A. Amato, P. Christiansen, and M. Ahared.

Per *Changsha*, from Melbourne, &c, Mr and Mrs Charmiere, Mr and Mrs Burton, Capt. and Mrs Eedy, Rev. and Mrs Wils, and 2 children, Mrs Bradford, Mrs Young, Mrs Sidford and child, Mrs Harder and child, Misses Beck, Mallyon, Harder and Kinchild, Messrs Lydiard, Morse, Longthe, Cameron, Stephen, Prince, Hall, Miller, Prosser and Lory.

Per *Sumatra*, for Hongkong, from Kobe, Mr A. Milne; from Tsingtau, Misses 2 Robinson; from Yokohama, for London, Major and Mrs Ferrars, Misses Fisher and Mowbray, and Mr J. R. Johnson; from Kobe, for Port Said, Dr J. McIlroy; for Marseilles, Mr and Mrs Bilbrough; from Shanghai, for London, Miss M. Cropper and Capt. W. McClure.

Per *Emress of Japan*, for Hongkong, from Vancouver, Mr and Mrs MacDonald and child, Mrs W. W. Curry and child, Right Rev. Bishop C. H. Brent, Dr. J. A. Ota, Messrs H. B. Hammond, J. C. Hyer and W. W. Weber; from Yokohama, Captain C. N. Paine and Mr H. A. Jeffries; from Kobe, Mr and Mrs W. N. Tangye, Mr and Mrs Carey Hill, Dr. and Mrs Fleming Jones, Mrs E. M. Gibson and Miss A. Hobson; from Shanghai, Mr and Mrs E. E. Parsons, infant and nurse, Mrs J. Pillee, Misses M. Coban and K. Abraham, Captain H. C. Element, Messrs H. R. Phillips, H. H. Taylor, E. D. Harkill and F. Waterus and servant.

Per *Prinz Ludwig*, for Hongkong, from Bremerhaven, Capt. and Mrs Bruhu and Mr Hauptmann Beyer; from Antwerp, Sisters Andree and Marie; from Genoa, Mr and Mrs Siebler, Rev. and Mrs Waters, Mrs Ede, Miss Palmer, Miss Williams, Dr Cohn, Capt. Nauer, Capt. Peterson, Sisters Hallinger, Romer and Schmid, Messrs Sprungli, Juren, Khol, Freiherr v. Spiegelfeld Geiger, Fries, Diereng, Weirich, Jasse, Ernst, Muller, Sergt. Peters, Unffs. Feinaugle and Missionar Placzek; from Colombo, Mr Hud; from Singapore, Mr and Mrs Hewitt, Capt. M. das Neves, Sisters Math. Rodriguez and Candida Weiss, Messrs Driesen and Kien.

Per *Assaye*, for Hongkong, from Yokohama, Mrs Abbott, Dr. Weston and Mr W. E. Wren; from Shanghai, Mrs A. W. Bahr and amah, Corporal Sharpe, Lieut. G. B. Home, Lieut. Houghton, Captain Beasley, Messrs C. G. Jeavons, B. D. Bruce, C. J. Parnham, Bandaman Barton, Turner and servant, A. E. Lanning, R. E. O. Bird, A. Claxton, J. Young, Ross, W. Edward, E. P. Bernard, C. A. Carr, Fisher and servant, A. Levy, Jupp, A. M. J. Peake, Hutchinson and servant, and C. L. Rocha; from Shanghai, for Singapore, Mrs Paul, Messrs A. H. Turner and C. E. D. Warry; from Bombay, Mrs Anding and Mr D. B. Lom; from Kobe, for Marseilles, Mr J. Kulka; for London, Mr H. Greer; from Yokohama, for London, Messrs J. H. Dimsdale and L. Kuhlman.

Per *Korea*, from San Francisco, &c, Mr and Mrs Joseph Martin, Rev. and Mrs B. L. Baker, Rev. and Mrs G. J. G-is, Mrs M. L. Thompson, Mrs A. A. Waterhouse, Mrs L. C. Bertollette, Mrs R. F. Nicholson, Mrs L. B. Graves, Mrs C. E. Waterman, Mrs Frank A. Branagan, Mrs J. S. van Buren and amah, Mrs A. Le Breton, Mrs B. L. Baker, Mrs L. Apata and son, Mrs J. W. Dougherty, Mrs F. G. Bland, Mrs Dion Williams, Misses L. B. Anderson, F. Bland, F. L. Matthews, E. B. Caldwell, H. M. Thompson, S. Bland, Graves, M. Le Breton and N. H. Huggins, Lieut. Commander L. C. Bertollette, U.S.N., Lieut. C. B. Amory, Lieut. Jas. Blyth, Captain Frank F. Fletcher, U.S.N., Dr Nat Green, Dr W. D. Shelby, Messrs E. Block, E. B. Bruce, P. M. Coyle, S. Furukawa, Chester Martin, M. C. Morgan, J. L. Derby, W. H. Burt, F. Everett, R. M. Cromer, V. Innes, F. E. McHugh, A. J. de Sousa, George Wegman, S. J. Merrill, M. S. Morgan, G. G. Bacon, H. T. Richardson, S. L. Bowman, &c, McDugal, Levant B. Brown, Joseph Martin, Jr., J. Dwight Ripley, M. L. Thompson, H. A. Thompson, L. B. Graves, C. E. Waterman, Y. Masaki, G. G. Ball, A. Matthews, L. D. Douglass and W. Wohlforth.

Per *Princess Alice*, for Hongkong, from Yokohama, Major and Mrs Gaston, Lieut. and Mrs Edwards, Mrs Riggo Ailler, Mrs John F. Hyland, Mrs Dougherty, Col. E. B. Pretts and family, Capt. G. H. MacDonald and family, Messrs Hauptmann Engel, G. F. Volkman and family, Percival Campbell, Rob. O. Mankowski and Bannermann; from Kobe, Col. Spranger Adams, Mrs K. Castelman, Mrs McNeely, Messrs Max Dobbins, V. Frohling, Karl Figdor and Merriman; from Nagasaki, Mr and Mrs S. Wal, and Mr Harry Lyon; from Shanghai, Mr and Mrs A. Wilger, Mr and Mrs Vernon, Mr and Mrs G. B. M. Smith, Mr and Mrs Alfred Pott, Mrs Graydon, Mrs Malamut and child, Mrs M. L. Landit, Mrs Rothrock, Misses Cowlishaw, du Vernold and Anna Hinrichsen, Messrs Baring, G. Timcock, H. B. Spencer, E. M. Banckham, H. C. Hale, F. P. Thompson, F. Williamson, Brauer, D. D. Kanga and E. Lemos.

DEPARTED.

Per *Prinz Ludwig*, for Shanghai, Mr and Mrs Nissun, Mr and Mrs Ida Osta, Mrs and Miss Costa, Mrs A. W. Bahr, Messrs T. A. Sone, A. v. Bolencowicz, H. Jackson, H. Beyer, R. A. Gubbey, J. H. Tow, L. Gold & L. Mouret, for Nagasaki, Messrs A. Abina, Nagano, Hirato and Hiro; for Yokohama, Mr H. Jackson.

Per *Prinz Sigismund*, for Australia, &c, Mr and Mrs Tangye, Dr and Mrs Fleming Jones, M. S. and Miss Le Breton, Mrs F. A. Branagan, Mrs L. C. Bertollette, Mrs J. Merriam, Mrs Riggo Miller, Mrs E. F. Nicholson, Mrs D. W. Williams, Mrs Wal, Miss Constance Castle Dr Cohn, Captains Frank Fletcher and C. Nauer, Lieut. Chas. B. Amory, Lieut. Comdr. L. C. Bertollette, Col. S. Adams, Major Hale, Sisters Hallinger, Romer and Schmid, Messrs Abel and family, Hauptmann Beyer, W. Bannermann, E. B. Bruce, P. Campbell, Max Dobbins, E. Ernest, Essater, Feinaugle, Hord, Victor Ionia, Ing. Kohl, Harry Lyon, Rob. C. Mankowski, F. Muller, Peters, Ripley, Sprungli, Kuno Freiherr v. Spiegel-feld, W. Wolfarth, Weirich & S. Wal.

Per *Princess Alice*, for Hamburg, &c, Prince and Princess D. Livio Borghese, 3 children and servant, Mr and Lady Sybil Findlay, Mr and Mrs Braby, Mr and Mrs J. W. Black, Mr and Mrs S. P. Boese and child, Mr and Mrs F. H. Braley, Mr and Mrs C. G. Clifford, Mr and Mrs Sybil Findlay, Mr and Mrs A. Hale, Mr and Mrs F. W. Hodge, Mr and Mrs Lionel Ingle, Mr and Mrs E. Kadoorie, Mr and Mrs J. F. der Kinderen, Ms and Mrs C. Klay, Mr and Mrs Ch. Osner, Mr and Mrs Rooper, Mr and Mrs H. S. Robinson, Mr and Mrs C. Blodt, Mr and Mrs T. V. Skiff, Mr and Mrs A. L. Tupker, Mr and Mrs A. B. Voules, Mr and Mrs Viles and family, Mrs Aus and children, Mrs E. B. Bilbrough, Mrs Bonham, Mrs Chander, Mrs T. F. G. Kielsen and 2 children, Mrs O. Olagawa, Mrs Refardt, Mrs A. A. Waterhouse, Mrs E. Wade, Misses Archer, L. R. Anderson, B. Alexander, de Courcy, Crawford, H. C. A. van Drooge, Marie Hofmann, Emilie Knippenberg, Marie Mak, E. Laurrain de la Plaza, Alda Laurrain de la Plaza, Pol aff and V. la, Prof. Dr Boedicker, Dr Graham and family, Dr A. Goffa, Dr E. Wagner, Captain Johnston, Captain E. J. Tadd, Bishop Girtent, Messrs E. v. d. Bosch, S. L. Bowmann, W. F. Berlin, L. Becha, J. Capet, Herbert, W. Cave, J. A. David, F. W. Dees, Fred. Everett, Edd-lbutt-l, A. J. Eveland, Director Fock, jr, Wilhelm Gilka Botsow, Bishop, Giesens, Goldmann, Thomas Gittins, V. Grollins, Grigoriet, Hoffmann, Howell and family, O. L. Hammeran, G. Kniesche, Komarsieurat Bruno Kuhn, Krasemann, F. D. Kelly, P. Kachorn, H. M. Lomas, C. K. Loo, Han B. Lutz, F. Loring, Emil Larsen, Franz Metner, Fr. Meche, T. Marlin and party, Rud Myohi, Rafael Marino, M. S. Oveyrin, Ramon Laurrain de la Plaza, Laurrain de la Plaza jr., H. Paulsen, Conte and Comtesse de Ploiane, H. B. Prout, V. Pereira, H. B. Prout, Frank Rhodes, Springmann, General Lieutenant Baron von Salden Ablimb, Sternberg, Schmidtmann, W. O. B. Stewart, W. G. Spillie, Jose Serrano, J. E. Schubert, W. Schworer, A. Saito, Bischoff Timmer, U. Terrathdas, Antonio Ventari and Wolfgang Wand.

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